Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Last week of the distinguished Actress and Authoress MATILDA HERON. First Night of Camille. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10th, will be presented MATILDA HERON'S renowned play of CAMILLE.

Camille ... Matilda Heron

The rendition of which character she has gained for her a world wide fame, and established her claim, with the GREATEST LIVING ARTISTS.

Armand Duval ... Mr. Myers

The performance will conclude with a GRAND DANCE BY MISS JENNIE HIGHT.

In rehearsal a new play of intense interest, entitled GAMEA THE JEWESS, translated from the French of Victor Sejour, by MATILDA HERON, the author having presented her with a manuscript copy of the play, after a brilliant run of three months, accompanied by a note, in which he acknowledged her the most successful translator and adapter who had ever presented his play to a French public.

BRYAN HALL. Admission 25 cents to body of Hall and Gallery. Monday, February 10th, and Following Evenings. THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE AMAZINGLY SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF Professor Anderson. POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS of the most Popular Entertainment ever presented in Chicago. Novelties! Novelties!! Novelties!!!

FIRST NIGHT OF THE BONNET FROM THE CLOUDS. THE BONNET FROM THE CLOUDS. THE BONNET FROM THE CLOUDS. The great Feat never attempted by any one but PROFESSOR ANDERSON since the days of Cagliostro.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, FEB. 10th, LAST NIGHT BUT ... night of the VALEDICTORY PROGRAMME and the BONNET FROM THE CLOUD. TUESDAY, FEB. 11th—LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR. First night of the DOUBLE CLAIRVOYANCE. WEDNESDAY, FEB 12th, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE. ... of the MISSES ANDERSON, with great ... applications of Electro-Psycho-Physico-Ambidextrous Prestidigitoreal Second Sight.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13. Benefit of Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, Jr.—the MYSTICIST OF THE TROPES.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14. THE PROFESSOR'S BENEFIT. Very Extraordinary Attractions.

SATURDAY, FEB. 15—THE FAREWELL NIGHT. ... Monday, Feb. 17, PROFESSOR ANDERSON will have the honor of appearing at McVICKER'S THEATRE in his great impersonation of ROB ROY, for which unparalleled preparations are in progress. ADMISSION THIS WEEK. Reserved Front Seats 50 cents. BODY OF HALL AND GALLERY, 25 CENTS. Box office open to secure reserved seats daily from 10 till 1, and from 2 till 4.

SECOND COURSE OF LECTURES by PROF. O. S. FOWLER. Commences MONDAY EVENING, FEB'Y 10th, With PHRENOLOGY, THE TRUE SCIENCE OF THE MIND, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. Single Admission, Fifteen Cents. Ladies admitted to this Lecture free. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS continued at the Sherman House daily.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. ... open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. ... Assembly every Tuesday ... au28-g457-6m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A fine two story House on North Lasalle street, between Elm and ... streets, with eleven rooms, a good cellar, gas ... all the modern improvements, and a large ... The Lot is 24x112 feet. For particulars inquire of CHASE & MUNSON, Rooms 5 and 6 Metropolitan Buildings. fe7-k771-2w

SCHOLARSHIP.—The advertiser wants to buy a Scholarship, in either of the Commercial Colleges in this city, at a low price. Address, stating terms, "S. S.," Post Office Box 3173. fe7 k773-6t

FOR SALE—A fine five year old Stallion. A very valuable and desirable animal, suitable for stock, or for a Field Officer. Will be sold ... For particulars as to pedigree, &c., address "J. B.," care Post Office Box 88, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A two-story House and Barn, with lease of lot, and Furniture if desired. House contains seven rooms, and is pleasantly located on South Side, within five minutes walk of the ... Lease expires in two-and-a-half years; probably be re-leased at that time. Will be sold ... to a cash purchaser. Address A. B., ABELL, ... Post Office. fe4 k711 7t

FOR SALE—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 ... Margaret street. ... desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 43 Clark street, corner of ... de21'61-ly

FOR SALE.—The two story Frame Dwelling House, No. 287 Wabash avenue, together with lease of the Lot. The House is nearly new and contains twelve rooms, it well finished throughout. A ... of the purchase money may remain on time. For particulars inquire of J. A. WHITAKER, No. 101 South Water street. fe3-k693-1w

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated between the North and Southern parts of the city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, &c., inquire between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, Dearborn street (up-stairs) jy14-k243-1m

FOR SALE, STEAM FLOURING MILLS. Said Mills are situated on a Railroad, about twenty miles from Chicago, Ill., within ... MACHINERY: ... fifteen horse power Engine, in good order, with boiler nearly new; two of Baxter's Portable Flouring Mills, in perfect order, with fixtures ... together with all the fixtures with said Mills. A clear title to the ... will be given. The above presents rare inducements to any person with small capital wishing to engage in Mercantile or Flouring Business. The Mill is now running as a Custom Mill, and doing a good business. Address CLARK, Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill. fe1-k654-2w

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. One of the best stands in the North Division of Chicago. The fixtures are complete and elegant, with a good assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, &C., adapted to a city trade. The location is such that a profitable business can very easily be done. It offers a fine chance to any one wishing to engage in the retail drug business. For particulars apply to LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja27-k574-2w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A front Chamber, suitable for man and wife, or two gentlemen, and ... for single gentlemen; also day board to be had, ... Cass street, corner of Illinois. fe5-k797-3t

BOARDING—A pleasant front room to let, with board, suitable for two single ... at 390 Illinois street, near Rush street.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms for gentlemen and lady, or two single gentlemen. Also, day board, can be obtained at 198 South ... street. fe7-k777-1w

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit and a single room to rent with board, in a private family, at 167 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

BOARDING.—A Front Chamber suitable for man and wife, and rooms for single gentlemen, with day board, to be had at 121 State street, second house north of Madison street, east side State street. fe6-k760-2w

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 266 ... street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja28-k603-2w

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at ... corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. E. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. ja30-k264-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A Furnished Room to rent in Judd's Buildings. Would like to sell Furniture. Will sell cheap for cash. For particulars address Post Office Box 4063, or inquire at 549 Clark street. fe5-k734-1w

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. Large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT—A Store with Dwelling over it. An excellent location for city or country trade. Also, very desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton streets, West Division. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 150 Washington street. ap3'61-1y

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. ... new and second hand. Pianos for sale low. ... Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap19'61-1y]

Personal.

MATRIMONIAL.—A respectable young Soldier, fighting for the Union, wishes to ... matrimonial correspondence with a young lady of polished manners and good education, &c. ... Address "R.," Tribune Office. fe7-k781-1w

MANY YOUNG LADY DESIRING to correspond with an Officer now at the War in Virginia, and will do so in good faith ... confidence, desiring to relieve somewhat the ... of Camp life, and add much to the happiness of one who has gone forth in his country's defence, will please address in confidence "Lieut. M.," Fortress Monroe, Virginia. fe6 k780 1w

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862. NUMBER 183.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
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The Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862.

☞ Our Springfield dispatch states that the glorious news of the taking of Fort Henry was "coldly received" by the pro-slavery Democrats of the Convention. Those gentlemen are birds of a feather with the traitor Bright who has been expelled from the Senate. We have more respect for an open, defiant South Carolina rebel than for such covert traitors.

☞ The situation at Fort Henry up to Friday evening was promising of more big news to come. The rebels had fled to Fort Donelson, which is on the Cumberland River, parallel with Fort Henry and only twelve miles distant. A portion of Colonel Dickey's Cavalry, and Col. John A. Logan's infantry followed them some distance, and captured several pieces of field artillery which they were dragging off. A gunboat reconnoisance had also been made up the Tennessee river towards the railroad bridge, and one account says large bodies of rebels were discovered, while official dispatches via Washington would indicate that the gunboats had driven off the rebels and opened the way to a capture of the bridge even if they have not already taken and destroyed it. This bridge destroyed, communication by rail between Memphis and Bowling Green is cut off.

FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

Our dispatches this morning indicate that an opportunity will be soon offered for a full development of the Union sentiment in East Tennessee. Thomas's Division have orders to move to that desolated land, in three divisions, centering at Knoxville.

A LEGISLATIVE CONCLAVE.

The Legislatures of Iowa and Wisconsin have sent word to our State Convention that they would be happy to meet that body in conclave at Bryan Hall in this city, at a day to be hereafter named, for the objects set forth in our Springfield Despatch.

THE CONVENTION.

Our correspondent at Springfield sends us the text of the ordinance adopted by the Convention on Friday in relation to "Banking, which was badly marred by the telegraph in our Saturday's issue. We are sure that the people of Illinois will, almost without distinction of party, look upon it as a gross usurpation; and that they will demand of the Convention the reasons of its unwarranted and illegal exercise of legislative power. Whatever their opinions on the question of banking as an original proposition, they will not quietly submit to see the Constitution as it is, and the laws of the State based on that Constitution, set aside without being permitted to approve or condemn, at the polls, the substitute which the Convention presents. They will see at a glance, that, if the Convention may, in defiance of the legislative power which called it into existence, make one part of the Constitution and declare *it to be in force without asking the consent of the people*, it may make the whole Constitution, piecemeal, and, by a simple declaration that it is the fundamental law, enforce any act of usurpation which the necessities of the so-called Democracy may invent. And the Convention may not be surprised to know that its usurpations will be set aside and disregarded, not only by the loyal officers of the State, but by the people, who are the parent of all governmental authority.

COMMODORE FOOTE.

The recent action of the gunboats under command of Commodore Foote, at Fort Henry, is a promise of other noble deeds which that gallant gentleman and loyal sailor will do for his country's sake. A son of Connecticut, a brave and earnest but unobtrusive man, a hater of rebellion, hence an ardent lover of the institutions under which he grew up, he has nobly vindicated the trust that was reposed in him. He contended, in the organization of his fleet, with unusual obstacles. The novelty of the service to which he was commanded, the disbelief at Washington in the efficiency of his flotilla for offensive purposes, and the overpowering necessities of the Navy Board, retarded his preparations to a degree that would have disgusted and discouraged a less confident and zealous man; but he labored and hoped until he overcame all obstacles; and now his memorable achievement is not only full compensation for all that the Government has expended, but a glorious vindication of the Commodore's sagacity, courage and skill, which none of his grateful countrymen will undervalue.

There is another job for Commodore Foote to do. That rebel nest at Columbus is an eye sore to Illinois—a disgrace to Kentucky—that incentive to disloyalty in Missouri—that first impediment to the free navigation of the Mississippi—he will remove. We only fear that the ragamuffins who are there, alarmed by the sound of cannon in their rear, will prove their discretion by precipitate flight before he has an opportunity to pitch any of his shells among them. But, whether they go or stay, Columbus must be ours, thanks to the fighting Commodore, who, on Thursday last, carried his flag in a cockle-shell steamer—to a point within three hundred yards of the enemy's earthworks, and there, in the face of a murderous fire, delivered his one hundred and fifty shots, and held his own until the rebel flag was struck, the West looks as the leader who will put our boys in possession. We know his motto. It is not inscribed on his broad pennant, nor carved on the stern of his flag-ship; but it is written in the nature of his inflexible will, "*On to the Balize!*" Give him a chance, and he will carve it deeply in the history of the nation. Columbus is the first obstacle in the way its realization. But another week will not elapse before the flag of our country will replace the rebel bunting which now floats over it. We re-echo the cry by which the Commodore conquers—"*On to the Balize!*"

Mr. Seward and the Presidency.

It is currently said that a letter was written by Secretary Seward some three weeks ago, to Mr. Troxell, an officer of a "Seward Club" of Philadelphia, in which Mr. Seward positively declines to have his name again put up for the Presidency of the United States. He is understood to have emphatically disclaimed all ambition to fill any position more exalted than that which he now occupies, and to express a desire to continue in public life as long as the country may be engaged in the struggle for the existence of the Government. The distinguished writer also takes occasion to severely reprimand the gentlemen who had presumed to use his name in connection with the Presidency, for expressing a wish to enter upon the canvass of the merits of any individual at a time when the country needs the united and unselfish labors of all her sons.

☞ It is said that Governor Washburn and the State Senate of Maine wouldn't have made a fuss about the passage of British troops over the Grand Trunk Railway from Portland if Secretary Seward and the Cabinet had not declined the tender of the State authorities to build fortifications along the coast, receiving payment therefor U. S. bonds.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Proceedings of the House in Passing It.

THE VOTES THAT WERE TAKEN.

The report telegraphed west of the proceedings of the House in passing the Treasury Note bill, on Thursday, was successful only in mystifying the matter. The votes taken were these:

First—The motion of Mr. Crisfield of Kentucky, to strike out the legal tender clause, was rejected—ayes 53, nays 93; showing a large majority, at the outset, for legal tender.

Second—Various other amendments were rejected.

Third—Messrs. Stevens and Morrill each presented substitutes to the original (Spaulding's) bill.

The committee then rose, and, the Speaker being in the chair, the House proceeded to vote on the substitutes. Mr. Morrill's was rejected—ayes 55, noes 95. Mr. Stevens's substitute was then adopted without the yeas and nays, and immediately passed to be enacted by yeas 93, nays 59.

Mr. Stevens's substitute differs from Mr. Spaulding's only in this that it omits the clause relating to the foreign circulation of the bonds, and permits the holders of notes to convert them either into twenty years bonds at six per cent., or five years bonds at seven per cent., at their option.

The yeas and nays upon the final passage were:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Bailey (Mass.), Bailey (Pa.), Baker, Beaman, Bingham, Blair (Mo.), Blair (Pa.), Blair (Va.), Blake, Buffinton, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Delaplaine, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Granger, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Hatchet, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kellogg (Michigan), Kellogg (Illinois), Kelly, Killinger, Lansing, Leary, Loomis, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill (Me.), Nugent, Olin, Patton, Phelps (Cal.), Pike, Price, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Riddle, Rollins (Mo.), Sargeant, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Steele (N. Y.), Stevens, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upton, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Walton (Me.), Whaley, White (Ind.), Winslow, Wilson, and Worcester—93.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Baxter, Biddle, Browne, (R. I.) Cobb, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Diven, Dunlap, Eliot, English, Goodwin, Grider, Harding, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Lovejoy, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morrill (Vt.), Morris, Nixon, Noble, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Pomeroy, Parker, Richardson, Robbins, Rollin, (N. H.), Sedgwick, Sheffield, Shiel, Steele (N. J.), Stratton, Thomas (Mass.), Thomas (Md.), Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Walton (Vt.), Wade, Webster, White (O.), Wickliffe, Wright—59.

The bill as passed and sent to the Senate is as follows; in full:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled:

That to meet the necessities of the Treasury of the United States, and to provide a currency receivable for the public dues, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States at Washington or New York, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each: Provided, however, That fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for substituted for them: And provided, further, That the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. And such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imposts, excise, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. And any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the assistant treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefore duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the Treasury of Sub-Treasuries of the United States, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from the date thereof: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon presentation of said certificates of deposit, issue to the holder thereof at his option, and instead of the bonds already described, an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in coin semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be re-issued from time to time as the exigencies of the public interest shall require. There shall be printed on the back of the United States notes, which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the following words: "The within note is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States bearing six per centum interest at twenty years, or in seven per cent. bonds at five years."

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred million of dollars, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been, or may hereafter be, issued under any former act of Congress, or for United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by any State or county.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States notes and the coupons or registered bonds authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the twenty-third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and re-enacted; and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited or altered, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering any note, bond, coupon, or other security issued under the authority of this act, or heretofore issued under acts to authorize the issue of Treasury notes or bonds; or shall pass, utter, publish or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place with intent to pass, utter, publish, or sell as true, or shall have or keep in possession or conceal with intent to utter, publish, or sell as true any such false, forged, counterfeited or altered note, bond, coupon, or other security, with intent to defraud any body corporate or politic; or any other person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person having the custody of any plate or plates from which any engraved part of any notes, bonds, coupons or other securities in the fifth section of this act mentioned, shall have been struck, or which shall have been prepared for the purpose of striking the engraved part of any such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, or any part thereof, shall use such plate or plates, or knowingly permit the same to be used for the purpose of striking any engraved part of any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, except such as shall be struck for the use of the United States by order of the proper officer thereof; or if any person shall engrave, or cause or procure to be engraved, or shall aid in engraving any plate or plates in the likeness or similitude of any plate or plates designed for the striking of any engraved part of any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or shall vend or sell any such plate or plates, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such plate or plates, with any other intent or for any other purpose, in either case, than that such plate or plates shall be used in striking the engraved parts of such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, for the use of the United States, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or plates, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bond or bonds, coupon or coupons, or other security or securities, engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, issued as aforesaid, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; or if any person shall strike, photograph, or in any other manner execute or cause to be struck, photographed, or in any manner executed, or shall aid in striking, photographing or executing any engraving, photograph, or other print or impression, in the likeness or similitude of the engraved part of any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, except for the use of the United States and by order of the proper officer thereof, or shall vend or sell any such engraving, photograph, print, or other impression, except to the United States, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such engraving, photograph, print, or other impression for the purpose of vending or selling the same, except by the direction of some proper officer of the United States, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, issued as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

[NOTE.—The proposition to pay semi-annual interest in coin, was an inadvertence, and was stricken out on Friday.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

THE LANE EXPEDITION.

How Gen. Lane has been Treated.

HE TALKS OF RETURNING TO THE SENATE.

[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1862.

The Lane expedition has attracted so much attention, and there has been so much controversy on the subject, that we have taken pains to get a correct statement of the matter. When the project was first proposed of a campaign, on the war policy of Lane, it met the favor of many leading Senators and members. One morning Senator Lane, accompanied by Hon. John Covode, called upon the Secretary of War (General Cameron), and Lane made a statement of his plans for a campaign. General Cameron at once sanctioned it, and promised him he should have a command at once, and directed him to make out a list of what he wanted. This Lane did, the list was shown the President, and he sanctioned unequivocally the whole thing.

All Lane wanted was arms, etc., for ten thousand men, of which four thousand were to be cavalry. Before Lane left, the President told Lane he could not make a new department for him, but that he would be considered in Hunter's department, and should counsel with him. This Lane consented to and left. When he reached Leavenworth he found his men and supplies coming in under the orders issued from here, and ordered to the "Lane Expedition." He at once called upon General Hunter; but found on his way there that the order which has already been printed was at the printing office. His interview was pleasant, and Hunter seemed to accede to his views, but the next morning circulated his order.

Lane telegraphed it on to his friends here, and announced that he would come straight back, as Hunter now said his expedition was impracticable under the arrangements Lane had made. Lane's friends telegraphed him to hold on, that the President would no doubt rectify it, and they forthwith placed themselves in communication with him. Lane sent on to Major Weed, as his friend, to explain the circumstances. In the meantime, Hunter makes a requisition for *three millions of dollars* and *thirty thousand men*, and says he will not move a man until he gets them.

Senator Pomeroy called on the Secretary of War, who cannot furnish him with the entire evidence as to the actual agreement, as he was not present when the understanding was had. He has, however, notified Hunter that he cannot have the men and money he has asked for, and in the meantime nothing is being done. To-morrow Messrs. Covode and Conway, Senator Pomeroy and Maj. Weed will have an interview with the President, to try and arrange the affair by allowing Lane to go on, and give Lane some other command. If he refuses, they will telegraph to Lane to return to his seat in the Senate.

It is said by Lane's friends that Hunter's order was written in Washington and sent him by telegraph, and that if he comes back he will make open war in the Senate on McClellan, whom he blames for baffling him in his efforts to carry the war South. He can return to the Senate at any time, as he has not yet resigned his seat, nor has he invalidated his claim by any move he has made.

Accomac Represented at Wheeling.

Dr. Watson, the loyal Senator lately elected in Accomac, Va., appeared at Wheeling, on Wednesday, and took his seat in the Legislature. He is much lionized in town. He defends the people of the Eastern Shore from the charge of bad faith to the Union, and says they were overpowered by the personal presence of Gov. Wise, who, having made them vote secession, left a military organization to take good care that they did not revolt from the Confederacy in his absence. In order to bring the people of Accomac into more close relations with the loyal States, Dr. Watson has offered a bill already chartering a railroad to be built from the lower end of the peninsula to Saulsbury, Md., where it will connect with a line to Wilmington. The bill will probably pass.

Constitution-making at Wheeling.

The Constitutional Convention at Wheeling, for the proposed new State of Western Virginia, makes next to no progress at all, and it is doubtless if the work will be done in time for application to be made to this Congress and action taken before next winter. A correspondent of the Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* writes:

The primary object, with the members, appears to be a thorough change, from all known or conjectured instruments of the kind, and in accomplishing such a very work they have to tax their ingenuity very heavily, and draw upon originality to the utmost extent, to avoid inserting important and very essential clauses from other documents of a like character. It is conceded by all parties that we will have the "crack" Constitution. Whether satisfied by the people or not, it will, at least, attract the attention of the lovers of novelty, and receive a flattering reception from patrons of sensation literature.

☞ There is a great deal of sickness in Gen. Lander's Division of the army. Over a thousand are in the post hospitals at Cumberland, Md., six in number, and on Monday last the Court House was taken to accommodate the incoming patients, and it was in contemplation to occupy a large academy building opposite for the same purpose. The percentage of mortality, however, is very light, not more than twenty deaths having occurred in all.

☞ Brigadier General Charles S. Hamilton has written to Governor Harvey, suggesting that the State make arrangements to bring home for burial the bodies of all those soldiers and officers belonging to the State, who may be killed in battle, or who may die of disease, while in the service of the nation. This letter Governor Harvey transmitted to the Assembly on Friday, with his approval of its suggestions.

☞ It seems that Captain Dyer, superintendent of the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, was indeed summoned to Washington to take the Ordnance Bureau *vice* General Ripley, and that his own modesty and want of self-confidence alone prevented the change being made. Secretary Stanton has his eye upon some one else for the place.

☞ A pigeon shooting match between Mark Simpson of Decatur and W. King of Springfield, both crack shots, is to come off at Decatur, on the 11th; and a return match between the same parties at Springfield two weeks later.

☞ Colonel Enright, of the 63d New York regiment (Irish Brigade), having been discharged "for cause," Governor Morgan has promoted Lieut. Colonel Burke of the 37th (late McCunn) regiment to the command.

☞ Of 4,000 troops in camp at Augusta, Me., 600 are under medical treatment.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. McClellan Limited to the Army of the Potomac.

OPPOSITION TO "LEGAL TENDER" IN THE SENATE.

Romney Re-Occupied by Gen. Lander.

ANOTHER CONVENTION ORDINANCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, February 8th, 1862.

It is believed that but few more orders will be issued to the whole army with McClellan's signature. Secretary Stanton, acting for the President, will sign all except those exclusively to the army of the Potomac, which will still be signed by McClellan.

The Senate Finance Committee had a long meeting at Mr. Fessenden's room last night, but reached no conclusion. Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island will make a strong speech against the bill passed by the House. Mr. Collamer of Vermont, opposes the legal tender clause, and Fessenden, is reported not entirely satisfied. There is a strong probability that the Senate will amend the bill.

No permission to trade, except for sutler supplies, in Southern ports opened by the navy, will be granted.

Last Tuesday night a drunken soldier who had been committed to the slave pen, at Alexandria, was frozen to death.

The War Department has intelligence that Gen. Lander, with some 8 thousand men has re-occupied Romney; the enemy, although as numerous, retreated across the river towards Winchester, burning the fine wire bridge behind them.

The affair of the outposts, yesterday, was premeditated. The Cameron dragoons, eight hundred strong, started early in the morning towards Fairfax Court House, with the design of capturing rebel pickets. They swept the country from Hunter's Mills to within half a mile of Germantown, three miles beyond Fairfax. All the rebel pickets were driven in, save thirteen belonging to the 1st North Carolina regiment and Stewart's Virginia cavalry, who were surprised in a log house. It was defended by two companies of cavalry, of a hundred men, who fired from the woods as our party advanced upon the house, whence there was firing also. Five hundred shots were fired before the doors were burst in and the capture effected. One of our Captains was killed; one Sergeant wounded; one rebel left dead in the house; and one prisoner wounded. Later in the evening a dash was made into Fairfax, and three prisoners, with four horses and a wagon load of provisions, captured. The Duc de Chartres was with the expedition, and behaved with great gallantry.

Mr. Trumbull's minority report in Senator Starke's case contends that the power must exist to exclude persons of infamous or treasonable character, even if the credentials and qualifications are regular; otherwise, if a murderer or felon were appointed Senator, it would be necessary to bring him out of prison into the Senate chamber, under charge of the sheriff, swear him in and then expel him. He thinks, also, that the power of expulsion only applies to acts committed after election. He does not discuss the evidence against Starke, but only the constitutional power to exclude him. Nine affidavits, signed by fifty-one citizens of Multnomah county, Oregon, charge Starke with outrageous declarations of disloyalty, such as: If he could sell his property he would go South and fight for Jeff. Davis; also, that he publicly drank to the health of Beauregard, after the battle of Bull Run.

The new gunboat Panola, from Baltimore, arrived at the navy-yard to-day, where she will receive her armament. She was not fired at by the rebel batteries.

Carl Schurz, on his way home, passed, by special permission, through a portion of Austria, from which he is a political exile, to visit his family.

Ericsson was before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, and proposed to build a number of iron-clad gunboats within four or five months, upon a plan that he has just completed.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Rumors prevalent yesterday in regard to French intervention, are denied to-day by high authority. The rumors, however, excite much comment.

Ericsson's gunboat is in great favor here. It will be thoroughly tested by the Navy Department.

Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach to-morrow in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

This evening a son of Chancellor Walworth was arrested at the Kirkwood House, in this city, on the charge of treason. His trunks and papers were seized, but not yet examined.

The various rumors to the effect that Secretary Stanton is to assume the active management of the army, leaving to Gen. McClellan the command of the army of the Potomac, has this foundation only: A week since the staff of Gen. McClellan were notified to be in readiness for a movement across the river. They made every preparation for so doing, and Major E. M. Green, of their number, went to New York for the purpose of purchasing certain personal supplies for their use. In consequence of the state of the roads, they have not yet been ordered over; but they are ready to go, and when they go, Gen. McClellan will turn over to the temporary charge of Mr. Stanton the control of the entire army, with the exception of the army of the Potomac. It will be remembered when Gen. Scott went to Mexico, he pursued a similar course, thus leaving himself free to attend to the more important matter in hand. McClellan and Stanton are on the best of terms.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Covode, the projected interview with the President in relation to the Lane expedition will not take place to-day, and probably never will. Senator Pomeroy had an interview with him on the subject, but the President was unable to see any way out of the difficulty. He expected Gen. Lane to have arranged matters with Gen. Hunter, on his arrival at Leavenworth. He reiterated that while he was willing that Gen. Lane should have a command of 10,000 or 15,000 men, he had no idea of his outranking Gen. Hunter, or in any way interfering with his command. This is evidently the end of the Lane expedition.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

More Usurpations by the Convention.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 8, 1862.

The Convention has been principally occupied, to-day, in Committee of the Whole, with the Legislative article. The Committee adopted from Section 25 to Section 34 inclusive, with various amendments. One amendment was adopted providing members of the Assembly with stationery, a copy of the laws and journal of the session, but no postage or newspapers.

A substitute of Mr. Thornton for the 33d section (Legislative) is an important one. It provides that the Assembly shall not make any local or special laws in the following cases: Laying out, opening, &c., roads and highways; changing the names of persons; in corporation of cities, towns and villages; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public squares; locating and changing county seats; regulating county and township boundaries; regulating practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and constables; providing for a change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Pending a discussion on an important substitute for Section 34, by Mr. Thornton, the Committee rose. The substitute reads:

"The General Assembly shall pass no law providing for bringing suits against the State."

In Convention, Mr. Burr of Scott, from the Special Committee, reported resolutions congratulatory of the Fort Henry victory. They were made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Ficklin, from the Executive Committee, reported an article for that Department, of which the following is a synopsis: To consist of a Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, to be elected for four years, the election to take place in November. The Governor must have attained the age of 30 years. He shall have a salary of three thousand dollars per annum; the other State officers to have salaries of two thousand dollars each; the officers to be allowed clerk hire, but no fees, the latter to go into the public treasury.

Mr. Hacker offered the following as an ordinance to go into effect immediately:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the Constitutional Convention, That the following article, proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved March 2d, 1861, to wit: Article Thirteen—"No amendment shall be made to the "Constitution which will give to Congress the "power to abolish or interfere within any State "with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by "the laws of said State," be and the same is hereby ratified.

By order of Adjutant General FULLER, a salute was fired from the Arsenal, yesterday, in honor of the Fort Henry victory. The news of this victory was very coolly received by a large number of the Democratic members of the Convention. There was not a cheer or a single mark of approbation of any kind in the Convention when the news was announced.

It is said the Auditor will pay no attention to the bank ordinance passed by the Convention yesterday. It is of no more binding effect than a town meeting resolution.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, February 8, 1862.

On reliable information the Provost Marshal's Guard to-day searched the house of a prominent secessionist for a large silk Confederate flag, known to be secreted somewhere, destined for Price's army. The search was unsuccessful, although the flag was positively known to have been in said house yesterday.

Great enthusiasm was created on the levee to-day, by the preparations for the departure of Curtis's horse, 1,200 strong, for the Tennessee river. They got off on the Continental, Grafton and Hannibal City.

The public school teachers' association have resolved to take the oath.

Arrangements have been made by the State authorities of Iowa, through the State government here, for the conveyance home of sick and wounded belonging to that State.

General Halleck has issued General Order No. 32, embodying a congratulatory dispatch from General McClellan, on the Fort Henry victory.

The Alton Packet Company have presented Mrs. Everpol, of Cape Girardeau $200 for her courage in saving the steamer City of Alton from Jeff. Thompson, in December.

From the South—The Frigate Merrimac—A Union Battle in East Tennessee.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 7, 1862.—The only copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* received contains an editorial censuring the newspapers for giving publicity to the statement that the Merrimac is a failure. It admits the fact to be true, and gives a full statement of the difficulties in regard to her. It appears that the calculations were erroneous. An error amounting to more than 200 tons, was discovered when the ship was floated off, and this causes the present detention. "The chief subject of regret, however, is, that when she was shoved up again, the ship caught upon the block and received a considerable strain. It is vain to deny that it is a serious injury to the ship, but we are happy to state it is by no means irreparable."

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday has the following:

"KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5th.—On Sunday Lieut. Col. White's cavalry encountered a force of Lincoln's infantry in Morgan county, Tenn., on the mountain side. The Lincoln force was estimated from 150 to 300. While charging upon the enemy, Capt. Duncan rallied his men twice, when he was shot through the head and killed. The Tennessee Unionists were then completely routed, and fled in confusion, leaving seven of their dead on the field."

The Savannah *Republican* says there was no new movements of Federal vessels lying in the cut north of the river, beyond an addition to the number. Vessels occupying their position can readily command the main passage.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "The Burnside expedition will at least have the effect of making us look well to our defenses in that quarter. Roanoke Island ought to be made impregnable. All our batteries there and elsewhere should be provided with bomb-proof coverings. The channel should be obstructed, and no means left unemployed to foil the enemy."

The editorial on the Merrimac also says "the great draft of water will prevent her taking part in active operations. This draft originally was about 24 feet, and it has been considerably increased." The editor comforts himself that "at all events, she can be used as a floating battery."

Disasters on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad—Four Trains Run Off the Track—Mrs. General Lane's $1,000 Chicago Carriage Demolished.

QUINCY, Feb. 8.—We learn from Harvey Alvord, Express Messenger, that four freight trains ran off the track yesterday, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. One train was running on trestle work, about five miles this side of St. Joseph, when it fell through. Two cars were so completely demolished that nothing but splinters could be found. Mrs. General Lane's fine carriage was in one of them, and shared a similar fate.

Six persons were on the train, and a Mr. Reed, station agent at Brookfield, was seriously hurt, and probably some others.

The secesh are not guilty of causing these disasters. Two of them were occasioned by broken wheels, and we did not learn the cause of the other two. The road will be in running order again on Monday.

The secesh of Marion county have sent anonymous communications to some of the Union men, that if the levy for repairing the bridges on the Quincy & Palmyra railroad is collected, their property shall suffer two dollars for every one collected.

Later from Burnside's Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 7, 1862.—The steamer Eastern State arrived here this morning, having left Hatteras yesterday. She brings the important news that Gen. Burnside's fleet left their anchorage on Wednesday morning. The gun-boats started at sunrise, and the troops and ships followed soon after. The destination was Roanoke Island. News of the arrival of the fleet at the Island was expected. Three or four regiments were left at the Inlet.

Nothing had been heard at Norfolk of the Burnside expedition.

The Savannah Expedition—Not Formidable after all.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—By the frigate Savannah we learn that the expedition on the Savannah river has been greatly magnified. It consisted only of a few small gunboats and a brigade of 2,000 men, which sailed from Port Royal to reconnoiter and exercise the men. The main part of the expedition had returned when the Savannah left. A number of cannon were being sent through the creek, but for what purpose is unknown.

Com. Dupont has, and will in future, prohibit all communication between Port Royal and the North, as the correspondents of the press have materially foiled many of his plans, and no steamers or sailing vessels will be allowed to leave until all his plans are perfected.

Troops from St. Louis for the South.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Four steamboats are loading with troops, stores, &c., and will leave to-day for the expeditions up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The military authorities here seem determined to push matters through, and will not rest until Memphis, Nashville and Columbus are occupied by the Union troops.

A man by the name of Michael Walsh, who murdered Frank Mixen, in this city, some two years ago, has been discovered to be a private in the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment, on the Potomac. A dispatch from Gen. McClellan to the Chief of Police, says he will be given up, and two detectives will leave to-day to escort the murderer back.

Rebel Railroad Enterprises.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Southern newspapers received here state that the rebel leaders are devoting much attention to the subject of new railroads. Jeff. Davis recommended to Congress, in secret session, the completion of the Mississippi and Alabama road, so as to connect Selma, Alabama, with Meridian, in Mississippi, and Congress proposed to appropriate $150,000 for that purpose.

The New Orleans *Picayune* also notices the fact that the road from Mobile to New Orleans via Jackson and Meridian, has been completed, and remarks that it is most opportune, as the Yankees have possession of the Sound, and may destroy the coast line at any moment.

A million dollars, it is said, has been estimated by Mr. Davis to construct a railroad between Danville, Va., and Greensboro, N. C., as a matter of military necessity.

The Kansas Legislature Asks Gen. Lane's Appointment.

LEAVENWORTH, FEB. 7.—The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature have, by a vote of 60 to 7, passed a resolution, requesting the President to appoint Lane Major-General, and give him command of the Southern expedition.

The conservative men of this city have made an exposure of a recent bill of Kansas bonds to the Department of the Interior, by which the State has been swindled of a large amount, probably $50,000.

Milwaukee Goes for "Legal Tender."

MILWAUKEE, February 8.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution approving the legal tender clause in the Treasury Note bill.

FROM FORT HENRY.

DETAILS OF THE ACTION.

FOLLOWING UP THE FUGITIVES.

Capture of Flying Artillery.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT HENRY, January 7, 1862, VIA PADUCAH the 8th.

The Stars and Stripes have floated proudly over these rebel fortifications since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a contest mainly with the gunboats, of about one hour's duration, giving us one of the most complete and signal victories in the annals of the world's warfare. About ten o'clock in the morning, the time I sent the last dispatch, all things being in readiness, the land forces on both sides of the river began to move—McClernand's division on the east side of the river, and those under Generals Smith and Wallace on the west side. After the land forces had got under way, about twelve o'clock, the gun-boats Essex, St. Louis, Carondelet, Cincinnati, and the iron-clad Lexington, Conestoga, and Tyler, moved up stream, the four first named forming in line near the fort, and at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, the ball was opened by the gun-boat Essex, when a succession of firing was kept up for about an hour and a quarter, when all was again silent. The confederate flag was then hauled down—the fort had surrendered. From which time a precipitate flight of the enemy commenced, until the fort and its defenders and camps were entirely abandoned, the rebels leaving everything behind them in their flight.

Your correspondent, in company with Miser of the Chicago *Times*, and Carson, with McClernand's division, were the first who scaled the rifle pits of the enemy to the rear of the fort. From appearances the troops were about eating dinner—abandoning their quarters without removing a thing. Thousands of shot guns, all their camp equipments, clothing, in fact everything connected with an extensive camp, fell into our hands.

Our gunboats silenced seven of their immense guns in 55 minutes. Near the close of the engagement the Essex received a shot in her bows which passed through her boilers, killing Mr. Britton, aid to Capt. Porter, and scalding to death MrBride and Ford, the pilots.

The number killed and wounded on the gunboats was 32. Five or six of this number were lost by jumping overboard. Capt. Porter was seriously but not fatally injured by being scalded by the steam from the boilers. Six others comprise the loss among the other gunboats.

The number of mounted guns on the fortifications captured is sixteen, also a battery of six pieces of flying artillery. The latter was taken by Major McCullough, of Col. Dickey's 4th Cavalry, on the road to Dover.

Col. Dickey, learning the enemy had taken flight, dispatched Major McCullough on the road leading from Fort Donelson to Dover, with two companies of cavalry, he overtaking them some six miles from Fort Henry, and they abandoning the guns upon his approach.

We have not lost more than a half a dozen of the land force, if so many. There was no fighting on the part of our land forces except that of firing upon the fleeing foe.

Among the prisoners taken (some sixty), is Major General Tilghman, commanding, and Captain Taylor.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Eve. Journal.]

CAIRO, Feb. 8.—News has been received from Fort Henry up to twelve o'clock yesterday. The gunboats Conestoga and Tyler, which were up the Tennessee river when I left, had returned. They went up some distance towards the bridge of the Clarksville and Memphis Railroad, and reported the enemy in considerable force north of the bridge. A large land force was just starting from the fort.

General Smith has captured the tents ammunition and camp equipage of ten rebel regiments opposite Fort Henry, on the heights on the west side of the river.

The following is a complete list of the casualties on the Essex:

Scalded and Dead.—James McBride, Marshall Ford, Pilots; James Coffey, Jasper Brias, David Wilson, seaman. Killed by shots, B. Brittan, master's mate.

Wounded by Steam.—W. D. Porter, Commander, face and hands, slight; Theodore P. Ferry, Third Master, severely; A. D. Waterman, Captain of afterguard; Henry Gumper and John Lance, Firemen; John Matthews, Captain of gun No. 2; Henry Reynolds, James Bedard, N. McCarthy, Geo. S. Nichols, Francis Wilson, Lallet-Benj. Harrington, P. White, John Rogers, Henry Hogan, Thomas Mullin, W. H. Maxey, Tim Sullivan, John O'Hara, John Costello, S. S. Phillips, B. S. Onla.

Gen. Lander Re-Occupies Romney with 8,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Information has been received from Gen. Lander. It appears that, having been reinforced, he marched on Thursday with 8,000 men upon the enemy at Romney. The rebels had an equal number. They declined fighting, and retreated across the river, destroying the wire bridge in their rear, and retreating probably to Winchester.

Steamers for up the Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—Three large steamers—the Ben. J. Adams, E. H. Fairchild and Baltic—left here for the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers last evening.

All quiet along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Departure of the Last of Butler's Expedition.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The ships Ocean Pearl, Ichaboe and North America, with troops and stores, forming part of Butler's Expedition, sailed this morning for Ship Island.

Congress Not in Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Neither the House or Senate are in session; both having adjourned over, yesterday, until Monday.

The British "Warrior" on Trial.

It seems that it is not yet settled that the iron-plated frigate Warrior is a success. She has indeed attained high speed. But the *London Times* of January 9th complains that she leaks. It will be remembered that the French frigate La Gloire disappointed her builders in this respect. It was found that when the vessel was subjected to the heavy strain caused by high seas, the plates were loosened and water flowed in between the joints. The *Times* states that the leakage of the Warrior was serious, and that the defect is perhaps irremediable. Caulking is entirely useless. When this report was given, the Warrior had only made a short passage, and in good weather. It is furthermore found that the action of the salt water causes a great corrosion of the plates. A coating has been devised to remedy this. But a coating cannot prevent the corrosion of the bolts and the inner side of the plates if the joints become opened. Possibly these obstacles may be overcome. But the *Times* thinks that once in four or five years the Warrior and other vessels of her class will require re-plating. As the plating has cost about $400,000, the experiment is rather costly.

The Situation on the Upper Potomac—Romney not yet Re-occupied.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* on Thursday announced (which was the basis of a telegraphic dispatch to that effect), that the rebels evacuated Romney on Monday night, and that a portion of Gen. Lander's troops had re-entered the town. A letter, however, from Cumberland, Md., on Tuesday the 4th, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says:

It is not true as reported that Romney has been evacuated. Though there are but few troops in the town, there is a force of about 4,000 at Mechanic's Gap, holding a strong position, two regiments with artillery at and near Hanging Rock, and another considerable body in camp near the bridge on the Winchester road from Green Springs, or more accurately, from the confluence of the South and North branches of the Potomac. Another body of militia, estimated at 4,000, is encamped about four miles from Cacapon, on the B. & O. Road, with their pickets thrown towards the town. Sheets's notorious cavalry company, who look upon themselves as the lineal descendants of Marion's men, are everywhere. They know every mountain pass and bridle road, and appear and disappear with a good deal of celerity.

A week ago last Friday there were but seventeen hundred troops in Winchester. Since that time, however, Jackson has fallen back upon the town. The troops comprising his division are mainly those who unsuccessfully attempted to drive the Federal forces from the Cheat Mountains; and should they ever come in collision, will find many of the same determined men opposed to them here that attacked and finally compelled them to abandon their strong position at Greenbrier.

The key to the whole position is Winchester. Once driven from there, they would be compelled to leave Romney, Martinsburg and Charlestown—in fact, the whole country this side of the Shenandoah. But Winchester will not fall without a desperate struggle. The railroad connecting it with Strasburg has been completed, opening through communication with Manassas. Any demonstration on Winchester would be answered by a movement of sufficient forces from Manassas to make the undertaking a difficult one.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

THE 51ST REGIMENT ORDERED TO CAIRO.

Also Capt. Waterhouse's Battery.

ALSO THE 46TH REGIMENT.

NORTHWESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONCLAVE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 9, 1862.

Judge Fuller leaves here this evening, and will be absent a few days, during which time Col. Tucker, of your city, will represent him in the Adjutant-General's office. He will deliver, to-morrow morning, marching orders to the 51st regiment, Col. Cummings, and to Capt. Waterhouse, of Waterhouse's battery, to proceed immediately to Cairo and report to Brig. Gen. Paine for active service.

Another artillery company will be organized at Camp Douglas, out of partly filled companies in Camp Douglas, and also sent to Cairo immediately. The arms for the 51st, and additional batteries and equipments complete, will be sent from here to-morrow to meet the forces from Chicago at Cairo.

Marching orders have just been delivered to Col. Davis, of the 46th, and his splendid regiment will leave here for Cairo to-morrow afternoon.

Capt. Cheny's artillery company, from Dixon, are here and will also be ordered to Cairo this week.

These movements will leave no infantry in our Illinois camps. There are five regiments of cavalry—four full and one forming—in camp in the State, to wit: Cols. Brackett's, Bell's, and Voss's, at Camp Douglas; Col. Wilson's, at Camp Butler; Col. Ingersoll's, at Peoria; and Col. Barrett's, at Quincy. These cavalry regiments, with the exception of Col. Voss's, are ready to march at a moment's warning, except that they have not yet received their arms. They will probably be put under marching orders in a few days; but their destination is kept secret.

The concession ordinance of Mr. Hacker, introduced yesterday, will meet a strong opposition on Tuesday. You may expect a hot debate on it. Some of the leading men of both parties from the North will oppose it. It is one of Hacker's pet measures.

The Convention will be notified to-morrow that the Legislatures of Iowa and Wisconsin will visit your city in a few days, and would like to meet this Convention. The idea is to discuss questions of interest to the Northwest, in Bryan Hall—say Treasury Notes in payment of State taxes; the ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river; national armory, &c. If this Convention goes up to Chicago, they will have a great time in your city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1862.

A dispatch directing Generals Buell and Halleck to co-operate in the movements on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers was sent from here about three weeks ago, a few days after Stanton's appointment, signed by the President and Stanton, but not by McClellan or any other military functionary.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, at its last meeting, adopted several amendments to the Demand Note bill, suggested by Chase, not affecting its principles, and each member presented his views. At the next meeting each is to present a bill in sections, which he would report. It is hoped to make a report to-morrow. The clause paying interest in specie will be reinstated. Probably the legal tender provision will be struck out, and probably the amount of bonds cut down. Other material amendments may be made. A long discussion is anticipated.

Thirty-four men of the Illinois cavalry arrested two spies at Fairfax Court House, just after the company of rebel cavalry left. Letters were found dated Washington 20th, with maps of camps here.

The 2nd New Jersey brigade has built 24 miles of excellent road from their camp on the Lower Potomac to Alexandria.

A clergyman who refused to read the prayer for the President was arrested to-day.

Investigations into the quartermaster and commissary departments in New York and Philadelphia, will lead to a change in the mode of giving out contracts, which will hereafter be made here under Stanton's own eye.

Letters from leaders of the liberal party in England—Bright, Cobden, Duke of Argyle, and and others—urge that the South must be recognized unless something effective be done here, and that speedily.

Dr. Cheever preached, on the invitation of forty Congressmen, to a crowded audience in the House of Representatives to-day. He likened the slave States to Herod's wife, and the border States to Herodias, who danced before the king at the White House, and made him promise to give what she wanted. Shall the price of their loyalty be paid? shall slavery be left untouched? were his questions.

It is doubtful whether the Senate Finance Committee will consent to any scheme of irredeemable paper currency. The opinion seems to be that that is the worst evil in the category, and must be avoided. The Committee have reached no conclusion, but this is as near as can be possibly guessed at present.

The following is the Morrill bill, proposed to be reported to, and probably from, the Senate District of Columbia Committee: It provides for the immediate emancipation of all slaves in that district, with compensation limited to an average of three hundred dollars for each slave of loyal master; claims, with proof of value and loyalty, to be filed with three commissioners, within 90 days; commissioners to report within 9 months; to have power to examine slaves as witness. There are probably three thousand slaves here—perhaps half belonging to masters who will swear themselves loyal.

Ives, of the New York *Herald*, breakfasted Gen. McClellan's staff this morning.

Chevalier Wykoff will be before the Telegraph Censorship Committee to-morrow.

From Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 8.—The news from the west indicates that the preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed. The forces for the movement are nearly all concentrated at the point whence it is intended to move against their adversaries, and in a few days the whole command will probably be on the march westward.

Gens. Sigel and Asboth's divisions have reached Lebanon, and Maj. Wright's battalion of cavalry has moved thirteen miles west of that point. Gen. Davis's brigade was reported to be crossing the Osage river on Wednesday, and a portion of it was expected to arrive at Lebanon on Thursday. Two of Maj. Wright's scouts report that Price has made a speech to his troops, telling them they were surrounded, that they must fight or surrender, and that all decided to fight.

Price is said to have been heavily reinforced from Arkansas, and to have collected large supplies of provisions on the road leading from Springfield to Fayetteville. Capt. Wood had arrived at Waynesville with twenty-seven rebel prisoners, including five Captains, taken between Lebanon and Springfield.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The correspondent of the *Republican* says the property captured at Fort Henry is valued upwards of $300,000.

Nine hundred prisoners of war were transferred from here to Alton to-day, where quarters have been prepared in the old penitentiary.

Fifteen hundred cavalry and a battery of light artillery left here yesterday for Fort Henry. A regiment of cavalry also left for Rolla.

Arrival of Mill Spring Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—Forty-six prisoners, captured at the Mill Spring battle, were brought here to-night, including Lieut. Col. M. B. Carter, of the 20th Tennessee, and three Lieutenants of other rebel regiments.

FROM FORT HENRY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT HENRY, Saturday, Feb. 8th, 3 o'clock P. M., via CAIRO Feb. 9.

Directly after the capture of the Fort the gunboats Lexington, Tyler and Conestoga started up the river with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit up Tennessee river.

Yesterday the corondelet, in charge of Col. Webster, Col. Riggins and Col. McPherson, of General Grant's staff, made reconnoissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad at Danville. They found but one family left in the town at the bridge. Quarters had been built and occupied by some troops where was found a large quantity of army supplies, commissary stores, wagons, &c. The rebel inhabitants are deserting their dwellings for miles around, and fleeing in every direction. The bridge at Danville was partially disabled by the first gunboats that went up the river. On Thursday evening another of the piers was crippled so as to completely prevent the passage of any trains, and it was also found that the railroad had been obstructed a short distance from the bridge by a land slide.

Instead of there being fourteen guns captured between Col. Dickey's cavalry and Col. John A. Logan's regiment, there were but eight.

It appears that Lieut. Col. McCullough, of Dickey's Cavalry, went out on the Fort Donelson road, some three miles, in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and overtook and had a skirmish with a party who had three guns in charge, the rebels abandoning their guns and retreating, one man being killed on each side.

Col. McCullough did not, however, bring in the guns. Meanwhile, Col. Logan, with a small force of infantry, was ordered to pursue the enemy. He met Dickey's men near where the guns were taken, and requested them to advance, which they refused to do as their horses were too much jaded for further use. Col. Logan found he could not go any farther through the mud with infantry, and leaving the captured pieces in their charge, which they brought in, took with him eight mounted men and advanced some 3 miles further, where he overhauled four more guns under a guard of men who surrendered them, with horses &c., which were also brought into the fort. Col. Logan went within half a mile of where another gun was found in a ravine, but it being night, and not having horses, it was not taken away; but it will be secured to-day.

Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph wire which can easily be removed. They are brass pieces, 6-pounders, and are a fine order of guns.

All the prisoners taken, about *one hundred* in number, were yesterday sent down to Cairo in charge of Capt. W. S. Hillier, aid to Gen. Grant, on the steamer Iatan.

The amount of property captured at this fort will exceed one million of dollars. Some reporters have sent their dispatches from here headed under a changed title of Fort Foote. Although flag officer Foote is highly deserving of this honor being conferred upon him, Gen. McClernand exceeded his power in attempting to change the name. He cannot do this. This is still Fort Henry.

Reconnoissances have been made by Col. Logan and others, to within a mile of Fort Donelson.

A heavy rain fell last night. Gen. Grant and staff will make a reconnoissance this afternoon, up the river beyond Danville.

TENNESSEE UNIONISM TO BE DEVELOPED.

Gen. Thomas's Division Going to Inaugurate the Development.

TO MOVE IN THREE BRIGADES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—A special Indianapolis dispatch to the *Commercial* says General Thomas's division is said to have made a forward movement, and will invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. Carter goes through Cumberland Gap, Gen. Schoepf by the central route, and Gen. Thomas, with Munson's and McCook's brigades, will cross at Mill Spring. They will advance immediately on Knoxville, where they will take possession of the railroad, cutting off supplies and communication with the rebel government.

FROM BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

An Attack Made on Roanoke Island.

Rebel Steamer Burned.

FORT MONROE, February 8, 1862.—A lady who came by a flag of truce to-day said that Gen. Huger informed her that he had received a dispatch from Roanoke Island that the Federal forces had been twice repulsed from there. The attack commenced yesterday forenoon, and the fight was still going on when the latest news was received.

LATEST FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* reports the burning of the rebel steamer Calhoun.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—A messenger arrived today from Roanoke Island, reports four federal steamers off the island last night. A large number of vessels nearly 2 miles below the island. An attack is expected.

Gen. Wise is in better health.

A dispatch from Clarksville states that Fort Henry had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Our forces were retreating to Fort Donelson.

The Federal gunboats are at Danville, Tenn. The bridge at that point has been destroyed by the Yankees. Twenty thousand Federals formed the attacking column.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—Fort Henry was captured by the Federals, yesterday, after two hours' fighting.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—492 prisoners left yesterday for the North, to be exchanged.

Terrible Coal Oil Disaster.

CRESTLINE, O., Feb. 9.—Last evening about 6 o'clock, as Mrs. Graham, wife of an engineer of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., was filling a coal oil lamp, the oil caught fire, communicating to Mrs. Graham's clothes and burning her and two of her children to death. Mrs. Graham's mother, an old lady, was also burned; also another child of Mrs. Graham's. But it is thought they will recover.

General Lane's Case.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—General Lane writes to his friends in this city that he shall wait in Kansas for a short time, in order to hear from the War Department. It is believed here that the difficulty will be amicably arranged.

☞ Hinckley, Brignoli, Mancusi, etc., sang the closing engagement of the New York Academy of Music this week. The season "positively" closed on Saturday evening, 8th instant.

☞ A semi-weekly mail stage runs from Oshkosh, Wis., to Ontonagon, via New London and Shawano, a distance of 175 miles. There are stations every twenty-five miles, and the traveling is very comfortable.

☞ Hon. Monroe Henderson, member of the New York Senate from Long Island, has been sent to the Utica Insane Asylum.

☞ A fire at Magnolia, Iowa, last week, destroyed the house of Dea S. E. Hillis, with all its contents; loss $2,000.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE of the State of Pennsylvania for the PROMOTION OF THE MECHANIC ARTS. This Journal is the oldest periodical in the United States, devoted to Mechanical and Physical Sciences, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, &c., and is the only work in which the American patents were published. The volumes for 1861 contain a large amount of matter on the Strength of Materials, &c., Strength of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Timber Pillars; Bridge Construction, Processes for Dyeing, and general information for manufacturers and others. The volumes for 1862 will contain articles on Strength of Cast Iron and Timber Pillars, by Wm. Bryson, Esq., Civil Engineer, together with much useful information on Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and the Arts and Sciences generally. The Journal is published in monthly numbers, containing 72 octavo pages each; forming two volumes per annum, numerously illustrated with wood cuts, and Lithographic and Copper engravings. Subscription price $5 per annum. Sample numbers can be seen at the book store of J. R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM HAMILTON, ACTUARY, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS.—A thorough going business man desires to form a connection with some party having from $4,000 to $5,000 in cash, for the ... of a legitimate business ... here in the city; or will accept an engagement in a house already established, with a view to becoming interested sometime during the season. Address "Business Drawer, No. 3,986, P. O."

MAPLE SUGAR.—I am prepared to furnish 10,000 SAP BUCKETS. Parties wanting them will do well to apply soon at 59 South Water Street. NATHANIEL WHITE, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S UTERINE CORDIAL IS WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DEBILITY, or the MONEY will be refunded. ... Consultation free. P. O. Box 339. Dr. C. has practised medicine for 20 years, four of which have been in this city.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED.—A Partner wanted, with some capital, in a first class Hotel, now doing a large business, and located in this city; or would sell out to a responsible party. Address "Hotel," Post Office Box 2460. fe10-k824-3t

WANTED.—A situation wanted by a competent man as Book keeper. Has had the charge of books in some of the largest houses in this city and New York. Address Box 1656, P. O. fe10-k818-1t

WANTED.—Herring's Safe Wanted, of medium size, second hand. Apply to WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 63 Clark street. fe10-k817-3t

WANTED—A Chicago City Bond of $1,000, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address "Bond," Tribune Office. fe10-k825-1t

WANTED—A situation in some Wholesale Drug, Paint or Grocery House, by a young man twenty years of age, who desires to remove to the West. He has been for the last nine years in an A 1 Wholesale Commission House in New York City. First-class references can be given as to respectability and business capacity. Address "CLARENCE," office of this paper. ja29-k808-2aw-3wd

MATRIMONIAL.—A respectable young man, well situated in life, wishes to form a matrimonial correspondence with a young lady of polished manners and good education, &c. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address "J. Band, General Delivery, Chicago, Ill." fe10 k819-1t

AUCTION AND COMMISSION. The subscriber having resumed the Auction and Commission business, and occupying the new brick building, Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street, would solicit consignments of every description of merchandise for public and private sales. Particular attention given to sales of real estate. JOHN PARKER. February 8, 1862 fe10-k826-3t-net

BOARDING.—Two or three pleasant rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 173 Wabash Avenue. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. fe10 k823-3t

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO join a French Class, are invited to call on Mons. FAVARGER, office 119 South Clark street, room No. 2. Open every evening from a quarter before eight to a quarter of nine o'clock. Box 2486. fe10-k826-3t

BOARDING—On Michigan Ave., with handsome suit of front and rear rooms, all furnished for a gentleman and family, or two gentlemen and wives, where there is only one other small but fine family. Can also give two single gentlemen a nice room and fine board. Two and a half blocks from the Post Office. Apply soon, to "S. S." P. O. Box 1373. fe10-k827-3t

MARINE BANK INDEBTEDNESS WANTED.—Wanted a few THOUSAND DOLLARS in the indebtedness of the MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OR OF THE MARINE BANK, For which the market value will be paid. Apply to the TRADERS' BANK, Corner of Clark and Lake streets. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. fe10-k815-3t

SCHOONER OSTRICH for sale. Classes "A 2." Cargo, 17,000 bushels wheat, or 18,000 bushels corn. Is in fine condition, and will found in every particular. Sails light, and goes through the Canal. Inquire at HINCKLEY & HANDY'S, No. 4 Board of Trade Buildings. fe10-k811-1w

REMOVAL.—We have moved into the large double brick store, numbers 44 and 46 South Water street, where we shall be pleased to see our friends and all

CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

With a very large stock of goods, bought before the advance, we are satisfied we can offer great inducements, and with increased facilities for doing business, to cash buyers. DAY, ALLEN & CO. fe10-k810-3t

TO RENT.—The dwelling house, No. 376 North Lasalle street, containing all modern improvements; also flower garden, barn, stable, and large yard. Apply to OGDEN FLEETWOOD & CO. Office Southwest corner Clark and Lake streets. fe10-k815-1w

LOST—On the night of the 6th inst., a Black and Tanned Terrier Dog; has a sore caused by a scald on the back, between the shoulders. Had, when lost, a piece of sheepskin strapped over the sore. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving him at No. 97 Lake street, or by leaving such information as will lead to his recovery. fe10-k807 1t

$15 REWARD.—The Regimental Colors of the Mechanic Fusileers having been stolen from Headquarters at Camp Douglas, the above reward will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery, or upon delivery of said Colors to WILLIAM GOLDIE, Quartermaster Mechanic Fusileers, Camp Douglas. fe10-k8 8-1w.

PURE OILS.—Go to the new Lamp and Oil Store, and try some of the best Burning Oil manufactured from Cannel Coal, and is not explosive. Will burn 25 per cent longer than the common Oils now in this market. MERRILL & ROBINSON, 85 Randolph street. fe10-k823-3t

HOUSES AND LOTS ON SALE—At the South Clark street Real Estate Office, No. 132. North Division—One at $1,600, one at $3,600, one at $4,000, one at $4,500, one at $5,000, one at $10,000. South Division—one at $1,500, one at $3,000, one at $4,000, one at $4,500, one at $6,000, one at $4,000. West Division—One at $1,600, one at $1,100, two at $1,200, two at $1,500, one at $3,000, one at $8,000, one at $8,000, and many others. Resident lots at all prices, and many of which are placed in the market by parties who are obliged to sell. Office, No. 132 South Clark street. fe10-k813-3t

INSURANCE ROOMS OF B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3, Board of Trade Building, CHICAGO. B. W. PHILLIPS. A. M. WARD. A. S. KEETE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Continental Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK, On the First Day of January, 1862, Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

Capital Stock	$500,000.00
Surplus	571,518.89
Assets	$1,071,518.89
Cash on hand	47,914.49
Bank stocks	151,940.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	667,866.00
Loans on Call	116,903.00
Real Estate	89,733.00
Due for Interest and Rent	23,760.00
Due for Premiums	6,851.67
Total Liabilities	$1,071,518.89 / 19,851.98

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 3d, 1862.

Whereas, The Continental Insurance Company, located at New York city, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, an act amendatory thereto, approved January 2d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claims of error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto [SEAL] subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this third day of February, A. D. 1862. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

B. W. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents for Chicago and vicinity. Office No. 3, Board of Trade Building, Water street. fe10-k806-1m

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES. Dr. J. C. FULLER Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate		$50 to $60
Upper " " "		25 to 35
Entire " " "	Vul. Rubber	25 to 35
Upper " " "		12 to 20
Entire " " "	Silver	25 to 30
Upper " " "		12 to 15
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates		1 to 3
His beautiful Gold Fillings		1 to 3

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect guarantee his work to be as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post Office Box No. 404, Chicago, Ill. ☞ TERMS CASH. ☞ Office, No. 65 Clark street, opposite the Court House. fe6-k813-1t

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES. At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 26, 1862. New York, Jan. 27, 1862. Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 BROADWAY: Gents—The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 5 o'clock in the morning, and the safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, documents and papers, also valuable papers, belonging to others, with cash, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, A. COOPER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$30,000 SAVED. GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO., New York, Jan. 28, 1862. Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—Gents: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the office ... corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. We took it from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was still hot. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $30,000 in Treasury notes and securities, all of which we found in good order and are preserved. Respectfully Yours, HENRY L. WRIGHT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only material which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO. 40 State street.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool, for all descriptions of property, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except ocean insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Western Agent, No. 10 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal. jull-ly-lslp

The Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862.

OH, FOR SHAME!

Any body of men, which could, as the Convention did on Friday, refer a congratulatory resolution in reference to the brilliant Union victory at Fort Henry, to a committee for examination, and thus sneakingly refuse to approve the triumph of the Federal arms, is ready for anything, no matter how treasonable, that does not endanger the necks of those who compose it. This is a disloyal manifestation which the people should never forgive—an offense for which every citizen of the State has cause to blush!

SOUND THE CHARGE!

Again we appeal to the military authorities at Washington, and we urge the people of the West and their representatives in Congress, to second the appeal, not to hold back our brave boys who have broken through the rebel line, and now threaten the extinction of the power of the rebellion, in Kentucky. Let them go! For full six months the majority of them have, while pining in camp, or wasting their muscle in building fortifications behind which they first sweltered and then shivered, been longing for an opportunity to fight for their country. Their prayer, like the struggle of the tempest, has been to be set free — to be let loose—to break the restraints of superior power, and to precipitate themselves upon the enemy. Any day, such has been their impatience, they would have marched out, with or without leaders, and ventured an attack. They would have taken Columbus unaided. Left to their own motions, they would have hunted Jeff. Thompson and his crew out of southeast Missouri more than four months ago. They would have taken Fort Henry as the fitting termination of the late reconnoissance from Cairo, had they not been restrained. Any where an enemy has appeared since they have had arms in their hands and confidence in their own power, they would have attacked. They are no mercenaries. Their hearts are in the work. Unlike too many who have crowded into the ranks, they enlisted because they loved the cause—not for the pay. They came from the bone and sinew of the people. They are the sons of the soil, eager to defend their birthright; and, to be sent home to-day, or any other day, before they have an opportunity to signalize their valor in a bloody field, would be a punishment that none could bear. Do not, we entreat you, Gen. McClellan, deny them the profound gratification of a quick and brilliant campaign. They can make such an one against any foe that will oppose; because they are no longer raw and intractable volunteers, but proud citizens upon whom the discipline of the soldier has been grafted. Let them loose, and see how quick they will scatter the armies who oppose them—how quick they will purge Tennessee, and organize their invincible columns for a descent upon the pestilent regions in which this wicked rebellion was hatched. They may violate the rules of strategy, and defy all the schools of tactics; but they will fight, and like their fellows of the same stock who won Buena Vista, they will never know that they are beaten. "What boys you have," said Old Zack to Col. Bissell, "they don't know when they are whipped!" Cut the tether and let all such boys go, will be the cry of the country. They may be lost sight of awhile; but they will emerge from the dust and smoke in Pensacola or New Orleans, with the emblems of victory and glory streaming from their banners! "Yes, we know "now that your Western men will fight, "but d—n the Yankees, we want to meet "them!" was the constant excuse of the rebels taken prisoners at Belmont. The fling at the Yankees was undeserved, as those same rebels learned when Massachusetts bled at Ball's Bluff; but the acknowledgment of the valor of our men of the West, is half a victory won. That valor sent the rebels flying from Fort Henry before Gen. Grant's infantry came up; and that it was which, in the bayonet charge of the Ohio 9th, at Somerset, made the Alabamians take to their heels as soon as the glistening of the steel was seen. The rascals knew they would be pricked if they stood. These are the boys for the tussle in Tennessee. Hands off, and let them go! That company of Kansas men, every one of whom was struck by a shot at Wilson's Creek, was not braver than the other regiments that the West has sent to the war. Fifteen hundred such companies are now on Kentucky soil, looking forward to no more welcome excitement, no higher happiness than that of meeting the foe. Woe to red-tape if now, with such soldiers in the field and with such opportunities to strike a great blow, it calls a halt—and fortifies! Sound the charge, and let the boys pitch in!

THE USURPATION AT SPRINGFIELD.

If we say that the Convention is supreme over the existing Constitution, the laws of the Legislature, and the will of the people, we may admit, at once, that it might exercise the functions of the Supreme Court of the State, and adjudicate finally all causes before it. But who in Illinois supposes that it has authority to do that thing, or what suitor in that Court would submit if such decisions should be rendered? If the Convention is restrained from such an exercise of power, what is the restraining force? Why, the act of the Legislature, approved by the people at the polls, which defined the office of the Convention to be, not the exercise of judicial or legislative power, but the framing of amendments to the Constitution. If that act is operative in the case that we have supposed, it is operative in all other cases in which the Convention travels outside the record. Hence we conclude, that, when the Convention goes at the work of framing ordinances and declaring them in force, instructing the Governor, and legislating for the Auditor, it is dabbling with that with which it has no authority to meddle, and that its legislation and its instructions amount to nothing whatever, and may be safely disregarded whenever they conflict with the order of things which the Constitution now in force and the unrepealed laws of the Legislature now sanction. The Convention was empowered to frame a Constitution, submit its work to the people for their approval or rejection, and nothing more. When that is done, its power is exhausted, and whatever else it attempts may pass for fustian. We quote a part of the act by which the Convention was created:

SEC. 5. The proceedings of the said Convention shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and the amendments or alterations to the Constitution agreed to by the said Convention, shall be recorded in his office. The said amendments, revisions or alterations, shall be submitted by the Convention to the people for their adoption, at an election to be called by said Convention; and every person entitled to vote by the Constitution and laws in force at the time fixed for said election, may vote on the question of adopting or rejecting said alterations or amendments, etc.

This extract provokes the following inquiries:

1. Is the Constitution now in force? If we say No, we are without fundamental law or any other law, because all the laws on the statute book have their foundation in the Constitution, and that, the base, being destroyed, the superstructure goes with it. If we say Yes, the Convention, in attempting to legislate, violates the Constitution.

II. Is the Convention higher than the authority which created it? No man will say yes; hence, remembering the fact that the Constitution *now in force* prescribed the method in which the Convention should be called, and, by clear implication, its duties when called, and that the act of the Legislature from which it derives its powers is in accordance with the Constitutional provision, we come inevitably to the conclusion that the limitations of the act are the limitations which the Convention cannot legally disregard.

III. If the Convention cannot frame and put in force a complete Constitution, without, according to the legislative act which we have quoted, submitting the same to the people for their approval, it cannot by framing and putting in force parts of the Constitution which it names "Ordinances" bind the people nor the officers whom the people, in obedience to the existing laws and Constitution, have elected. If it may, then all the Constitution may be, under the name of "Ordinances," adopted piecemeal, and any despotism of any form set up without the people's consent. We see then that the recent Ordnance in relation to "Banks" is not worth the paper upon which it is written, and that the Auditor cannot be expected to obey it.

We take it that the presence of seventy-five gentlemen at Springfield, deliberating in the State House, will disquiet nobody. When they get through their work and submit it to the people, then their tasks will be reviewed. In the meantime, they may be permitted to amuse themselves with playing usurper, as boys play king, and nobody until they attempt, illegally and unconstitutionally, to enforce their ordinances and inflict the penalties of their Legislative acts, will be disposed to quarrel with them. But if their ministers an officers should dare to attempt the consummation of their usurpation by enforcing their paper decrees, we conclude that the officers of the law, from the Govenor down to Constable, would teach them that *they* have duties to do which they cannot safely disregard, and that a conflict of authority would arise which might end unpleasantly for the petty despots who are attempting to seize the power of the State. The Governor and his subordinates *have sworn to support the Constitution*. Can the Convention absolve them from their oaths? Until it can, they will be unlikely to commit perjury at its bidding.

Government Contracts—The Maximum Figures not Arbitrary.

Quartermaster General Meigs has addressed a circular to all officers of his department, to the effect that maximum figures are not arbitrary, and that it is not a crime to make contracts at prices advantageous to the Government. It appears, he says, that a memorandum of rates of transportation by railroad, sent to some of the principal Quartermasters, intended by the War Department to be used as a guide in settling accounts, as a limit beyond which no payments would be allowed in any case, has been by some officers misunderstood, and considered as fixing a government tariff of rates to be paid in all cases. They are, therefore, advised that it is the duty of every quartermaster, and other Government officers, in making contracts for services or materials, and in making purchases, to make them at the lowest attainable rates. In no case should the Government pay higher rates than an individual or a corporation for the same services or the same materials. If any quartermaster who allows through freights to be charged as local freights, at higher rates than are ordinarily paid on goods sent over long distances, violates his duty. The rates for transportation for passengers, specified in the tariff above referred to, were at the time of preparation, understood to be one-third below the ordinary rates upon railroads in the Middle States. On western railroads freight and passenger charges are generally lower rates than in the Middle States, and that which would be a fair compensation to a road in the mountains of the East, would be a very high rate over the easy grades of the cheaply constructed railroads of the prairie country. In addition to the regulations of the quartermaster's departments, the attention of the newly appointed quartermasters is especially called to article 11, page 147, of the revised regulations of the army in regard to public property, money, and accounts. Many of the regulations in this article are literal transcripts from the laws of Congress. Paragraph 104, in regard to giving public notice of all purchases and contracts where an immediate delivery is not required by a public exigency, is in the words of the law. A careful adherence to these regulations will guide the public officers and protect the treasury against imposition.

The Advance of Gen. Thomas.

After the battle of Somerset it was telegraphed over the military line that Gen. Thomas was in hot pursuit of the flying rebels, and that now deliverance would surely come to the loyal East Tennesseeans. But the promise was all there was of it. The roads in that country are not very good, and the army *may* have found it impossible to proceed. But from the way Gen. Schoepff's brigade made the twenty mile march from Somerset to the battle-field, in mud knee-deep, we believe the boys would not have hesitated to continue the pursuit further; and that it will yet appear that the halt is due, not so much to difficult locomotion, as to "orders from Washington," such as impelled that dreadful retreat from London last October. The troops, who are in the mud themselves, can see no reason why there was no advance, and they growl at being held back to guard swamps and keep tadpoles in subjection. We have had but little news from that quarter since the battle, but it would appear from accounts at hand that the division of General Thomas is being arranged to advance in two columns, one directly upon Cumberland Gap, and the other along the road taken by Zollicoffer's command in their last retreat. The Cumberland Gap expedition is under General Carter of East Tennessee, and comprises the two loyal Tennessee regiments, the 16th Ohio, 49th Indiana, Munday's (Ky.) Cavalry, and Col. Garrard's infantry—in all about 4,500 men, including Capt. Wetmore's Ohio battery. This column was at last accounts (February 3), at "Camp Swamps," fourteen miles beyond London, and only ten miles north of Barbourville. Gen. Carter was anxious to proceed to Barbourville, (which is twenty-five miles from the Gap,) because he could find no forage where he was, but hoped to do so further on. A letter from Camp Swamps, the 3d inst., written by one of the Tennessee volunteers, says:

The reports about the number of troops now in the Gap are conflicting, but after hearing them all, and adding, subtracting and dividing, there must be some 1,200 or 1,500 there.

Affairs in East Tennessee are getting no better very fast. Since the battle, most of the prominent secession citizens have been packing up their plunder and moving to a more congenial climate further South. It is useless to relate the incidents of outrages committed. Men coming in every day, tell the same old story—if anything, worse. Secession is in very near the last agonies, and the many-headed monster dies hard; he writhes and kicks convulsively, and these last convulsive kicks will upset the worldly prospects and peace of mind of many a prosperous, happy family.

This mountain country that our road from Somerset here lay through, is the most leaky country I ever was in; it rains every night, just as sure as the sun goes down, and sometimes—just to show us that it is not bashful about the thing—it rains through the day-time. However, all obstructions are cheerfully overcome, and no one cares for rain or mud while we are on the homeward track. The only thing we despise is an encampment.

As to the other column, under Gen. Thomas, the accounts are less distinct as to their number and present location. All the troops have left Somerset, except the 31st Ohio, which remains as a guard, and it is probable that the force numbers about 8,000, and that it is somewhere near Monticello, about ten miles beyond the Mill Spring battle field. And so ends, for the present, the promised "deliverance of East Tennessee."

Advancing on Green River.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Friday announces on good authority that Gen. Nelson's division of 12,000 infantry, and a due proportion of cavalry, has broken up its camp at Camp Wickliffe, near New Haven, and marched to Green river, and takes the advance. Also, that the pickets of Col. Bridgland's cavalry are daily firing, from this side of Green river, at the enemy's pickets—Texan Rangers—on the opposite side. As the latter have only shotguns, they do but little harm, while our men occasionally pick off one or more of theirs with their carbines.

Foreign Intervention.

By the arrival of the Nova Scotian at Portland, we have five day's later intelligence. Although the London *Times* oppose *immediate* interference in our affairs by the English government, we cannot regard the general complexion of the news as reassuring. Mr. Massey having delivered a speech at Talford, advocating interference by the European powers to close the struggle between the North and South, the *Times* says in the course of its comments: "Let France interfere if she likes—"Englands true policy is to suffer a little longer "and let the event work itself out; it will not "be long. It may indeed be doubtful whether "our interference would not rather retard "than hasten the desired event of opened "ports and a large supply of cotton. Let "us, then, pursue our honest policy of stand-"ing quite aloof." The article of which this is a specimen would seem to have been intended to check a growing feeling in favor of the immediate recognition of the Confederate States. It is supposed that France is on the point of moving in that direction, and the *Times* counsels a further but limited delay. We have no doubt that, in offering this advice, the *Times'* represents the wishes of the British Government. It is aware that the whole aspect of the war may change within the ensuing two or three months. If we shall gain important victories within that time the whole difficulty about the cotton supply will vanish.

We copy the major portion of the *Times'* article in another column.

The Gordon Case—Mistaken Clemency.

The respite granted to the slave-trader Gordon by President Lincoln, will certainly not recive the indorsement of the loyal, law-abiding people of this country. If the design is to hang him at the end of the period for which he is respited, it is cruel to the prisoner and to his friends; if to cheat the gallows by commuting his sentence, it will be an act of weakness and mistaken clemency. Since 1820, the slave trade has been accounted piracy by our laws, and the moral sense of mankind, as well as the practice of all civilized nations, has sanctioned the putting to death of all engaged in this nefarious traffic. We trust that this temporary arrest of the execution is what it purports to be, only a respite, and not the precursor of a commutation. If it has been adopted as a feeler of public sentiment on the subject, we are quite sure that the response will be such as to leave no doubt of the judgment of the country.

Deaths in the Third Wisconsin Regiment.

The following is a list of deaths in the Third Wisconsin regiment, from their entry in the service to December 31, 1861:

THIRD WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

Rank.	Name.	Date.	Cause
Private	Henry Clemens	Oct. 16.	Killed in action.
Private	Franklin L. Tuttle	Oct. 16.	Killed in action.
Fifer	Wm. A. Eames	Sep. 25.	Typhoid fever.
Corp'l	John Stagman	Oct. 27.	Typhoid fever.
Private	Josiah Underwood	Sep. 1.	Billious fever.
Private	Stewart E. Mosher	Oct. 16.	Killed in action.
Private	Henry Raymond	Oct. 16.	Killed in action.
Private	Edgar Ross	Oct. 24.	Wnds rec in act.
Private	Perry L. Yorger	Nov. 26.	Typhoid fever.
Music'n	Horace Northup	Nov. 30.	Phthisis.
Private	Clark Austin	Nov. 14.	Typhoid fever.
Private	Joseph W. Bemis	Dec. 21.	Pth'c Pulmo's.
Private	John Meyers	Nov. 17.	Dropsy of head.
Corp'l	John F. Gaston	Nov. 8.	Dysentery.
Private	Israel Yonacorg	Dec. 15.	Erysipelas.
Private	Irwin Pierce	Oct. 30.	Typhoid fever.
Private	Richard Foltz	Sep. 18.	Typhoid fever.
Private	John A. Morgan	Oct. 24.	Typhoid fever.
Private	George Buxton	Oct. 25.	Wnds rec in act.
Private	Jos. M. Burton	Dec. 1.	Typhoid fever.
Serg't	Amos A. Eld	Oct. 24.	Fever.
Private	Ole Osmanson	Oct. 17.	Fever.
Private	John Remele	Nov. 27.	Fever.
Total			24 Deaths.

The deaths since Jan. 1 are not given in the New York papers from which we clip the above.

The Albany Bridge Case—Legal Obstacles Removed.

The Albany (New York) *Statesman* says all legal obstacles to the building of a railroad bridge across the Hudson River, at that city, have been removed by the decision in the Passaic River bridge case which has been for some time pending before the United States Supreme Court. In 1858 Judge Grier decided that, on such a river as the Passaic, running entirely within a single State, the United States Courts had no power to interfere, and therefore the bridge could be built in accordance with the act of the Legislature. An appeal from the decision was taken to the Supreme Court, and on Monday it was announced the Court was equally divided, and hence Judge Grier's decision stands. The Newark *Advertiser*, commenting on this decision, says:

The Albany case is differently situated. In that case Justice Nelson and his colleague in the Northern Circuit Court of New York, Judge Hall, differed in opinion; the former being in favor of interference and an injunction against the construction of a bridge, the latter opposed. The case was therefore certified to the Supreme Court for advisement. The Supreme Court being divided, no advice can be given, and therefore the bill for injunction will be dismissed in that case also. Consequently in both cases, all legal obstacles to the construction of the bridge is removed.

Taking the Oath in St. Louis.

Every day since the order of Gen. Halleck calling on public men in Missouri to record their oaths of allegiance "as an example," the office of the Provost Marshal has been thronged with people, obeying the injunction. Among those who took the oath on Thursday were George R. Taylor, President of the Pacific Railroad; Daniel R. Garrison, Director of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; J. T. Sweringer, Director of the North Missouri Railroad, etc. All the clergymen of the city have now "sworn." Rev. E. J. Foote, of the Third Baptist church, backed his oath with the following texts:

"Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers; to obey magistrates; to be ready to do every good work."—*Paul to Titus, chap. vii. 1.*

"Submit yourselves to every ordinance and form for the Lord's sake."—*Peter to the Churches, first Epistle, chap. ii, 13.*

"Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."—*Paul to the Romans, chap. xiii, 2.*

☞ It will be remembered that a year ago there was a feud between Heffren and Moody of Southern Indiana, that came near culminating in a duel in the vicinity of Covington, Ky. The parties were indicted in the Campbell county (Ky.) court, and the case was called last week, when it appeared that Heffren was a Lieutenant Colonel in Buell's division, and Moody a Colonel in Western Virginia. Col. Heffren's "second" is the Gen. Milroy, in the Kentucky army. So the case was continued until the next term.

☞ Judge Sample Orr of Springfield, Mo., who made the run for Governor of his State in 1860, and was narrowly beaten by the now deposed traitor Claib. Jackson, announces that he is prepared to run for the office again next fall, if the people manifest a desire to have him do so. He says he will not stand in the way of other men, or cannot consent to a division of the Union vote, and he will only accept an election as the unmistakable choice of the people.

☞ It appears by the report of Representative Ward, adverse to the abrogation of the Canada reciprocity treaty, that the value of Canadian productions has increased twenty per centum by the treaty. While the United States tax Canadian productions $25,000 per annum, Canada taxes our productions $1,000,000, and also has an unfair system of discriminations against the United States. The report was recommitted for the further action of the committee.

☞ Brig. Gen. Hamilton, commanding at St. Louis, announces that all absent members of regiments who do not return to their places on or before February 9th, will be seized as deserters and sent to Cairo to work on fortifications—an announcement that should hurry up the delinquents.

☞ The Government lease of the Merchant's Exchange building, on Wall street, New York, for a custom house, (the present custom house to be used by the assistant U. S. Treasurer,) has, it is said, some hitch in it that will delay if not defeat the project. It was proposed to make the change May 1st.

☞ The Minnesota Senate granted a request of Mrs. Swisshelm to address them for half an hour on a bill which she would then offer for enactment, and assigned Friday for hearing her. The subject upon which she would ask legislation has not transpired.

☞ The Breckinridge Democratic Convention of Connecticut meets at Hartford on the 12th inst. It will be remembered that the Douglas Democrats have already united with the Republicans in re-nominating Gov. Buckingham.

☞ H. M. Billings, Esq., Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin at the last election, was on Friday thrown from his sleigh near his home at Avoca, in Iowa county and instantly killed.

☞ A bill has passed both branches of the Minnesota Legislature to prevent residents of seceded States from availing themselves of the Minnesota courts in the collection of debts.

☞ The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says a heavy shipment of army goods was made last Wednesday from the Government store house, on board the steamer Victor, bound for the Kanawha region. Among the goods shipped was a lot of four thousand rubber blankets.

☞ Counterfeit bills on the Terre Haute branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana were scattered in Cincinnati, on Thursday, and one banker at least was "stuck" with them.

☞ The Quincy *Whig* says Major John Wood, of Cavanaugh's Illinois cavalry, has resigned.

Secretary Stanton to Command the Army.

[Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.]

Rumor grows into belief that Secretary of War Stanton will speedily resume in fact, as he has commenced to do in form, the conduct of the war, which usage and departmental law give him the right to do. The public was not unobservant of the difference between two recent orders of congratulation to the army, the first issued by authority of Gen. McClellan, and the second by authority of the President. The office of General-in-Chief, complimentary to Winfield Scott, did not survive the hero's retirement. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and he, with his able and prodigiously magnetic War Secretary, will now lift this war out of mud and delay, and carry it to victory. Gen. McClellan will be placed in command of the Department of the Potomac.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1862.

The scene in the Senate Chamber yesterday was most impressive. The galleries were crowded long before the hour fixed for taking up Senator Wilkinson's resolution for the expulsion of Bright. It was known that Bright would make his final defense and that the vote would if possible be taken before the adjournment. Every Senator was in his place except Gen. Lane, of Kansas, and as the debate drew near its end, members of the other House came flocking in, till all the sofas were filled and all the available standing places occupied. Senator Harris commenced the discussion, in defense of Bright, in the same unhappy style that characterized his former effort, but closed with the cheerful announcement that the verdict was made up and Mr. Bright would be expelled. Mr. Ten Eyck, of N. J., followed in a still more dolorous strain, remarking that his State and nearly all his friends felt grieved at the course he had taken, and that some of them had written to him that his "grave was dug." He (Ten Eyck) expressed much alacrity in going down to the silent tomb, but he wished to write his own epitaph: "Here lies one who dared to do what he thought was right." I must say that Mr. Ten Eyck has impressed me throughout as exactly that kind of a man. He seems to believe thoroughly that Bright was guiltless of treasonable intent, while Harris and Cowan merely believed that the case had not been made out judicially against him. Mr. Cowan then made a brief argument, and much the best one of the day, for Bright, confessing that the *universal* sentiment of Pennsylvania was in favor of the expulsion of the Senator from Indiana. All of the speaking, except a few words uttered by McDougall of California, was on Bright's side, apparently by common consent. The previous day had been occupied by an able argument from Mr. Browning, and another by Mr. Doolittle, a feeble one by Mr. Dixon, and a bombastic one by Mr. Sumner, all against the culprit. This day was given up to him and his friends.

Finally it came Mr. Bright's turn to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him. His speech was carefully written and defiantly pronounced. Ex-Senator Green, of Missouri, who sat near him, is supposed to have penned the greater portion of it. That part of the letter to Jefferson Davis which referred to the "great improvement in fire arms" was skipped over without a word of explanation or apology. In its place was a vast deal of objurgation about partisan malice, together with frequent breast-thumping when referring to what he denominated his conscience. Having finished his speech by promising to carry his wounds on exhibition to Indiana, and to come back to the Senate with twenty mortal murders on his head, he gathered up his papers and departed through the cloak-room to the Secretary's office, where he drew his pay up to date, and then left the building. Solemn as was the scene, it was not without its ridiculous features. Mr. Willey of Virginia on the previous day had alluded to Mr. Bright's letter of the 9th of *September* last to Jonathan Fitch, in answer to an inquiry of said Fitch whether Bright had really written the letter to Davis on the subject of firearms. In this letter to Fitch, Mr. Bright said he was "opposed to the entire coercive policy of the Government." Mr. Willey quite properly said that much light might be thrown upon the letter to Davis if we could get at the real meaning of the subsequent letter to Fitch—that while he could conceive that Mr. Bright might not have anticipated the issue of war on the 1st of March, he could not conceive how any man fit to be an American Senator could have been "opposed to the entire coercive policy of the Government" on the 9th of September. The one thing explained the other in his judgment, and hence he (Willey) would ask Mr. Bright what he did mean by this phrase in the letter to Fitch, and upon the answer to that question would depend his vote. Mr. Bright finished his speech without once referring to the phrase "opposed to the entire coercive policy of the Government." He alluded to Mr. Willey's question, and made a few rambling observations concerning the letter to Fitch, but not a word did he utter against the obnoxious sentence. Thereupon Mr. Willey rose and professed himself entirely satisfied with the explanation, and declared that he should vote against the expulsion!

It was now twenty minutes past five o'clock and Senators eagerly called for the question. The Vice-President rose and in a clear voice pronounced the usual words, "As many as are in favor of the resolution, when their names are called, will answer yea; those opposed will answer nay; and the Secretary will call the roll." It had become quite dark in the chamber, and just at this moment the gas was turned on above, and a stream of soft light poured itself over the floor and galleries. The noise was hushed, and the members of the House who were on the floor below crowded around the outside row of desks in breathless anxiety to catch the Aye or No of each vote. McDougall and Simmons (two affirmative votes) had disappeared, and did not answer to their names. Judge Trumbull summoned a page and sent him off at a smart gallop to find the Rhode Island Senator before the result should be announced. McDougall re-appeared before the list was concluded, and gave his vote for the expulsion. Mr. Simmons returned and gave his vote on the same side. The tally list was handed up to the Vice President who answered, "And on the question "the yeas are 32—the nays are 14. More "than two-thirds of the Senators present "having voted in the affirmative, *the resolution "is adopted.*" There was a sudden outburst of applause in the galleries which was quickly hushed, and the Senate adjourned. The great throng passed out through the passages, the greater portion exulting that a traitor had been expelled from the Senate—others commenting thoughtfully on the dire stigma that had been affixed to a man who has set seventeen consecutive years in the highest legislative seat of his country. No future roll-call of the Senate will ever have a place for "Jesse D. Bright."

This contest has been the most important by far that ever occupied the attention of either branch of Congress, involving the right to a seat, and the time bestowed upon it has been well occupied. In all its features it is remarkable. To Mr. Wilkinson of Minnesota belongs the principal honor of the achievement. He introduced the resolution and the evidence of guilt, and not daunted by the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee, he fought it upon the attention of the Senate and the country by irresistible arguments. When the report of the Judiciary Committee was made, there was an evident disposition to accept it as conclusive, without further investigation; but when it became manifest that the Committee had decided the question as *jurors* and not as *Senators*, declaring not that Bright was not guilty, but that he was not proved guilty by the logarithms of a court of law, the report was cast aside and the case taken by each Senator on its merits. Was Mr. Bright guilty? Is he a traitor? It appears to me that he was then, and is now, loyal *just so far as it pays*. When he wrote the letter to Davis he thought that the Government was broken up and that no adequate effort would be made to restore it. He thought that the people were just as debauched as himself. He thought they were just as willing to see the Constitution torn in pieces as he was. Utterly destitute of principle, unconscious of a patriotic sentiment, he believed that the whole North were in the same moral slough with himself, and hence he had no hesitation in sending improved fire arms to Jeff Davis at his own "capital." Although we may admit that in a letter of introduction he was bound to give Davis the title of President of the Confederate States, which he claimed, there is no possible excuse for the employment of the word "capital," referring to the city of Montgomery, Alabama. It is only within a few years comparatively that the sovereigns of England have renounced the title of "King (or Queen) of Great Britain, *France* and Ireland." While this fiction was maintained, etiquette required that the sovereigns of England should be addressed by that title and the whole of it, but no etiquette ever required Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Spaniards, to speak of Paris as a British metropolis. The use of the word "capital" shows Bright's *animus*. So fully was Bright convinced that the country had reached his own depth of degradation, that he says the writing of the letter to Davis made no impression on his mind. If he had dreamed that there was any virtue left in the North, the writing of such a letter would have made a vast impression on his mind. After the bombardment of Sumter he discovered his grand mistake, and he stood as ready to profit by the new light let in upon him as he was to take advantage of the former darkness. Mercenary that he was, he promptly abandoned his country in her hour of trouble, and promptly returned to her when she had gathered strength and determination to crush her enemies. It is to be hoped that he will now succeed in foisting himself upon the proslavery party of Indiana, and accomplish their ruin as fully as he has accomplished his own.

The Lane-Hunter Difficulty.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says, under date of February 4th:

This evening Major Weed, of Gen. Lane's staff, from Leavenworth, arrived here with letters from Gen. Lane for the President and several Senators and Congressmen. It appears that Gen. Lane understood that, although he was to be ostensibly under Gen. Hunter's command, he was in reality to act independently. He arrived at Leavenworth on Sunday, and had an interview with Gen. Hunter on Monday, in which he stated that he had come for the purpose of acting in concert with Gen. Hunter and under his command. The latter received him cordially, and was apparently satisfied with the arrangement. On the next day Gen. Lane was much surprised to see in the papers General Order No. 11. Gen. Hunter expressed dissatisfaction at some order given by Adjutant-General Thomas, from Washington, to various bodies of soldiers, to report themselves at Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of accompanying the Lane Expedition. Gen. Hunter thought they ought to have been ordered to report to him.

Major Weed will wait on the President tomorrow, and will be accompanied by several of General Lane's senatorial friends. It is understood that a demand will be made that Lane have a separate and independent command, or that he be made second to Gen. Hunter. It is said to have been agreed by the President, that when Gen. Lane arrived at Leavenworth, Gen. Hunter was to have twenty days leave of absence, but no such leave has yet been granted.

Major Weed says that Gen. Lane wants no more transportation than what he has, and there is no need of the three millions asked for by Gen. Hunter. Unless some change is made, Gen. Lane will abandon his project, as it will be impossible to move successfully. We saw him the day he left, and he then expected to move his advance guards on the 20th of February. The Administration should settle this quarrel at once, decisively and unequivocally.

THE CONVENTION.

Legislation on the Banking Question by a Body that has no Legislative Functions.

THE GREAT USURPATION.

Our report of Friday's proceedings of the Convention was received at so late an hour on Saturday that we can make room for the following only, which is the gist of the Convention's action:

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—BANKS AND CURRENCY.

On motion of Mr. Thornton the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of Banks and Currency. Mr. Richmond took the chair.

Mr. Thornton moved that the Committee recommend the Convention to adopt the preamble and resolutions of the Committee on Banks and Currency, and report the same to the House, and recommend its adoption.

Mr. Wentworth opposed the motion, and asked that they be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Thornton thought that this would be an insult to the Committee.

Mr. Thornton's motion was finally adopted, and the Committee rose and reported progress.

IN CONVENTION AGAIN—AN ORDINANCE PASSED—WHO'S TO EXECUTE IT.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole then reported back the following as the report of the Committee:

WHEREAS, By the fifth section of the tenth article of the constitution of this state, it is provided that "No act of the general assembly authorising corporations or associations with banking powers, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force, unless the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all votes cast at said election for and against such laws;" *and whereas*, since the original general banking law of this State was passed and submitted to the people, pursuant to the provisions of said constitution, alterations and amendments of the same have been made and passed by the general assembly, conferring additional rights and privileges upon banks and associations with banking powers, materially altering and changing their liabilities and powers, particularly by permitting them to withdraw and retire their securities deposited with the auditor, and to retire their circulation, until the same shall not exceed the sum of $5,000, and by authorizing the said banks and associations to suspend specie payment, without submitting such amendments and alterations to the people, as provided in the 5th section of the article in the constitution aforesaid: which said several laws are, as your committee is advised and believes, in direct conflict with said section and article of the said constitution; *and whereas*, it is the opinion of this convention that each and every bank, banking corporation or association with banking powers in this State, the aggregate amount of the capital stock of which has at any time hitherto been less in cash, or in immediate available specie funds, or which has at any time failed or refused to redeem its circulation and indebtedness in gold or silver, has forfeited its charter, and ought to be put into liquidation as provided by law. Therefore, be it

Resolved—That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested and instructed not to issue, hereafter, any circulating notes, or other written or printed instruments, to circulate as money, to any bank, banking corporation or association, for banking purposes, in this State, now in existence or hereafter to be created; unless the bank, banking corporation or association for banking purposes, applying for the same, shall show to the satisfaction of the Auditor, by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, (which affidavit shall be filed by the Auditor in his office) that such bank, banking corporation or association for banking purposes, has always, previously thereto, had an actual cash capital stock not less than $50,000, has never refused to pay and redeem its circulation in gold and silver, and that said bank, banking corporation or association for banking purposes, has, at the time of such application, in its vault, (at the place of location of said bank mentioned in the certificate of association filed with the Auditor,) specie belonging to such bank, banking corporation or association for banking purposes, actually and in good faith paid in as capital stock to the amount of $50,000.

Mr. Edwards, I should have said, in Committee of the Whole moved an amendment to the resolution, which is in parenthesis above, and which Judge Purple accepted.

The report being before the Convention, it was accepted by ayes and noes as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Allen of Jersey, Bartley, Brooks, Buckmaster, Burr, Campbell, Duff, Eades, Edwards, French, Graham, Hanna, Jackson, Koepfl, Lieth, McNeely, Morrill, Morgan, Morton, O'Melveny, Parker, Purple, Richmond, Ross, Simpson, Smith of Sangamon, Solomon, Stone, Tanner, Thompson, Thornton, Vandeveer, Waters, Webber, Wentworth, Wilson, Woodson, Young, Mr. President—40.

Nays—Anthony, Ferry, Fuller, Gale, Joslyn, Lawrence, Naramore, Orme, Paddock, Pleasants, Reily, Sheldon, Smith of Carroll, Underwood, Weigley—15.

The above ordinance has been engrossed by the Secretary and signed by the President, and therefore supposed to be a law. Though how it can be such is more than I can tell. The Constitution of the State contains the following:

ARTICLE II.

"SEC. 1. The powers of the Government of the State of Illinois shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: Those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another, and those which are judicial to another."

"SEC. 2. No person, or collection of persons, being one of these department, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted, and all acts in contravention of this section shall be void."

Now the question is: "Is this Convention one of these bodies, or is it all of them, or is it made an exception in the Constitution? It is not one of these bodies, nor all of them, nor is it made an excepeion in the Constitution; consequently the ordinance passed to-day cannot be legally enforced. I understand, however, that it will be issued in the form of a proclamation to-morrow, and thus we will have a conflict of powers in the State, which will be productive of much disturbance. This is certainly a revolutionary proceeding, and is entirely uncalled for by any existing state of things in the State. The Convention having usurped this power, may it not usurp all others and sweep away all rights, law, order, and government in the State."

Respite of Gordon the Slave-Stealer.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 6th inst.]

Capt. Gordon, who was sentenced a few weeks since to be hanged on Friday next, is respited for two weeks from that time. Since his conviction and sentence, his counsel, ex-Judge Dean, has been in constant attendance upon the President, upon whom he has brought to bear all the arguments, legal and otherwise, which he could suggest for the accomplishment of that end.

The case of Gordon is a peculiar one. The offense for which he was tried was the fourth violation of the law against the slave-trade, and seemed to have been characterized by more than ordinary brutality. Unusual interest has been excited in legal and commercial circles by this case, from the fact that heretofore conviction for such crime has been a seeming impossibility, the law being apparently a dead letter upon the statute book. Naturally all persons in any way affected, pecuniarly or otherwise, in the slave traffic, are greatly interested in Gordon's fate, and consequently no means have been spared that ingenuity, affection, or interest could suggest, to ameliorate his condition. About two weeks since, the District Attorney (E. Delafield Smith, Esq.), went to Washington, that he might thoroughly inform the President of the facts in the case, and protect him from imposition by interested parties. After a protracted interview, Mr. Smith returned, satisfied that the ends of justice would doubtless be secured. Since that time, so determined have been the efforts of the prisoner's counsel, that Mr. Smith felt it his duty to reinform the President, which he did by writing to a prominent member of the Administration a full resume of the case, with all its horrors. He also referred to the decided impression of the presiding Judge, of a majority of the jury, and of the public at large, that Gordon should suffer the whole penalty of the law. Beyond this he did not feel at liberty to go, and left the whole affair in the hands of the Executive.

Yesterday the preparations for his execution were completed, and although no word had been received from Washington, the belief was entertained at the public offices that the sentence would be carried into effect at the appointed time.

Gordon seemed to have some ground for the hope of Presidential interference. He argued that as Mr. Lincoln had made no decision as yet, he could not be expected to do so adversely, as that would give him (Gordon) but twenty-four hours in which to prepare for death, which, in his opinion, would be unnecessarily harsh, as well as unusual. He thought that the only proper and sensible settlement of the question would be, for the President to grant a pardon in this case, while he announced his unalterable determination to punish with extreme penalty the next and all other offenders.

Late in the afternoon, while Gordon was reading an evening paper, his wife, who is a very pretty little woman of about twenty-two years of age, brought to him a telegraphic announcement of two weeks' respite.

The poor woman was completely overcome with joy at so great a boon, and nearly fainted as she handed the glad word of relief to her imprisoned husband. He bore it, as he bears everything, with the utmost nonchalance, and evidently regarded it as but one step toward the gate of liberty for which he has so persistently struggled.

Gordon looks pale, and has seemed during the last few days quite anxious for news from Washington, which having come opportunely, enabled him to spend last night in undisturbed rest and long-needed healthful sleep.

American Presentees Out of Favor at the Tuileries.

At the European Courts no foreigner is presentable unless he has been presented at his own court. As all Americans have a right to appear at Abraham's receptions, they are of course eligible to a similar distinction abroad. The matter has, however, been overdone. Some Americans "scarcely presentible in any society" according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, having been presented to Napoleon recently, when the New Year's reception came off and Mr. Dayton had sent in a list of thirty persons, Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed him a note inquiring the rank and position of the applicants. Mr. Dayton simply replied that they were such as would be received by the President. The result of the matter was that no Americans at all were presented.

☞ They have discovered a lead streak on a farm on Pliny Creek, near the Belmont and Monroe line, in Ohio. The Woodsfield *Spirit* thinks it may be an extensive discovery and very valuable.

☞ Col. John A. Bridgland, of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, is lying dangerously ill, with hemorrhage of the lungs, at the Galt House, Louisville.

☞ Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has withdrawn his resignation and will resume command of a rebel brigade at Columbus.

THE GRAND PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The Grand Party at the White House—Gathering of Dames, Demoiselles, Diplomats, Dignitaries of State, Army and Naval Officers—Elegant Toilettes and Brilliant Uniforms and Decorations—Generous and Hearty Hospitality at the White House.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1862.

The exhibition of the Republican Court of America at the White House this evening, was truly a brilliant array of fashion, beauty and manliness. It was not a *soiree dansante*, as the would-be knowing ones have styled it. The parlors and the East Room were comfortably crowded. Such a display of elegance, and taste, and loveliness has perhaps never before been witnessed within the walls of the White House. The guests began to arrive about nine o'clock, the hour named in the cards of invitation. Directly the carriage way was lined with the equipages of Ministers, and Generals, and citizens, and a constant stream poured into the dressing-rooms, and from them into the East Room.

Soon after nine o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln took their position near the center of the East Room and began to receive the congratulations of their guests. The President wore a bland and pleased expression. He greeted the guests with courteous warmth, and chatted familiarly with many whom he recognized as old friends. He was attired in a plain suit of black. Mrs. Lincoln received the company with graceful courtesy. She was dressed in a magnificent white satin robe, with a black flounce half a yard wide, looped with black and white bows, a low corsage trimmed with black lace, and a bouquet of cape myrtle on her bosom. Her head dress was a wreath of black and white flowers, with a bunch of cape myrtle on the right side. The only ornaments were a black lace, earrings, brooch and bracelets, of pearl. The dress was simple and elegant. The half mourning style was assumed in respect to Queen Victoria, whose oldest son had so lately been a guest at the Presidential mansion, and whose representative was one of the most distinguished among the guests on this occasion.

Few, if any, of the diplomatic corps were absent. Prominent among those present were the Right Hon. Lord Lyons, Mr. Henry Mercier, Mr. Edward De Stoeckl, Mr. Roest von Limburg, Senor Tassana, Count Piper, Mr. Raasloff, Chevalier Certinatti, Mr. Blondeel von Cuelebroeck and Senor Romero. Thus all the European Powers and Mexico were fully represented.

Except Generals commanding divisions, there were present but few army officers. Conspicuous among them, and the centre of observation wherever he moved, was General McClellan. All who had never before seen him were anxious that he should be pointed out, and the fair faces of many of his most lovely countrywomen were turned with approving smiles upon the youthful General Commanding wherever he stood. He was accompanied by Mrs. McClellan, whose animated manner, and features sparkling with intelligence and soulfulness, divided the admiration accorded to her hero husband. Among the other military gentlemen present were noticeable Generals Marcy, Slocum, Andrew Porter, Fitzjohn Porter, Van Rensselaer, Stone, McDowell, and Smith; and among the uniforms was that of Capt. Griffin, the commander of the celebrated battery, accompanied by his youthful and blooming bride. General Shields was also present, in undress uniform, leaning upon his arm as he passed was a lovely girl, Miss Stewart, the niece of the Assistant Secretary of War, Col. Scott.

Amidst the throng were Senators and Representatives, distinguished citizens, and beautiful as well as celebrated women, from nearly every State. Maine was represented by Mrs. and Miss Hamlin, wife and daughter of the Vice-President; Massachusetts contributed Mrs. Senator Wilson, Mrs. Representative Rice, and Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence, who was attired plainly, but elegantly, in a pink silk; New York was fitly represented by Mrs. Baldwin, of Syracuse, and Mrs. Nalding, of Buffalo; Kentucky by Mrs. Crittenden and Mrs. Menzies, and her lovely sister; Ohio by the charming daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Miss Kate Chase, tastefully attired in a mode colored silk, and Miss Sherman, niece of Senator Sherman, a beautiful blonde, in pink silk with illusion overskirt and white flowers in her hair; Michigan by Mrs. Senator Chandler; New Hampshire by the sparkling Miss Lizzie Hale, daughter of Senator Hale, attired in a white tulle embroidered and festooned with lace flounces. It is impossible to enumerate the company, or even to particularize the dazzling beauties who graced the scene.

The supper-room was thrown open at half-past eleven o'clock. The President and diplomatic corps were first introduced.

The supper room presented a *coup d'œil* of dazzling splendor, fruits and flowers, and blazing lights, and sparkling crystal, and inviting confections were everywhere. A long table extended the whole length of the middle of the room. Side tables, capable of accommodating five persons each, were ranged around the sides. All groaned with good things to tempt the appetite of an epicure. Upon the centre of the principal table rose a magnificent vase, five feet high, filled with natural flowers, wreaths of which gracefully wined about the sides and base of the vase. On either side, equidistant from the central plateau, and prominent amidst the profusion of pyramids and decorations, were smaller vases similarly filled and ornamented with flowers.

Prominent among the decorations and candy ornaments were the following:

A representation of a United States steam frigate of forty guns, with all sail set, and the flag of the Union flying at the main.

A representation of the Hermitage.

A warrior's helmet, supported by cupids.

A Chinese pagoda.

Double cornucopias, resting upon a shell, supported by mermaids, and surmounted by a crystal star.

A rustic pavilion.

The Goddess of Liberty, elevated above a simple but elegant shrine, within which was a life like fountain of water.

A magnificent candelabra, surrounded by an elegant vase of flowers and surrounded by tropical fruits and birds, tastefully arranged and sustained by kneeling cupids, holding in their hands a chain of flower wreaths.

A fountain of four consecutive bowls, supported by water nymphs—an elegant composition of *nougat Parisien*.

A beautiful basket, laden with flowers and fruits, mounted upon a pedestal supported by swans.

Besides these there were twenty or thirty ornaments of cake and candy, delicately conceived and exquisitely executed. The designs of creams, jellies and ices were multiform and elegant.

At two o'clock the party is still going on. The festivity is unchecked. The lateness of the hour precludes a further description.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

The first ball ever given in the White House came off to-night. Over 800 invitations were issued. The hour on the cards was eight, but it was late before the guests began to arrive.

The first arrivals of note were Secretary Welles and lady, Speaker Grow and lady, Senator Wilson and lady. By half-past 9 o'clock the arrivals were in a continuous stream. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln then stationed themselves in the center of the East Room and received the guests.

The company on entering presented the cards of invitation at the main entrance, and passed to the second floor, where the apartments were all thrown open for dressing-rooms. They then returned to the hall and poured into the East Room, paying their respects to Mrs. Lincoln and then to the President. For one hour the throng moved in a current, end when the rooms were full, the Marine Band, stationed in their usual position, began playing operatic airs of the finest description. At eleven Mr. Lincoln gave his arm to Miss Browning, daughter of Senator Browning of Illinois, and Mrs. Lincoln, with Senator Browning and others soon followed, and they passed through and through the different rooms.

A large apartment was thrown open about 12 o'clock, with an immense punch-bowl in the center, and sandwiches, &c., around it. Only a few partook of these refreshments. The supper was set in the dining-room, and is considered one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in this country. It was prepared by Maillard of New York, and cost thousands of dollars. The bill of fare was:

Stewed Oysters,	Chatebriand,
Scolloped Oysters,	Chocolate,
Boned Turkey,	Bavarian,
Pate de Foigrass,	Jelly,
Aspic of Torgul,	Compettes,
Patti-Gillets, a-la-Fanisans,	Fruit,
Chicken Salad, a-la-Parisenne,	Glace,
Fillet de Beef,	Bon-Bons,
Stuffed Turkey with Truffles,	Orange-Glace,
Quails,	Biscuit Glace,
Canvas Back Ducks,	Fancy Cakes,
Charlotte Russe, a-la-Parisienne,	Rich Mottoes,
	Flower Mottoes,
	Sandwiches,
	Fruit and Grapes,
	Maringues.

In the center of the table was a looking-glass, and along it were ranged the fancy pieces of confectionery. At the head of the table was a large helmet, in sugar, signifying war. Then a large fancy basket of sugar, a pagoda, temple of liberty, large pagoda, cornucopia, covered with sugared fruits and frosted sugar, and sitting around it candy glasses apparently full of frothing beer, four bee-hives, a handsome Swiss cottage in sugar and cake, Chinese pagoda, and on a side table was a very large fort, named Fort Pickens, made of cake and sugared. The inside was filled with quails, candied.

The tables fairly bent under expensive luxuries heaped one upon another. At 12 the dining-room was thrown open for inspection, and guests passed in and viewed it preparatory to the demolition of the artistic pile.

About 11 Gen. McClellan and lady, and Gen. Marcy and daughter came in. All the Border State Senators and members were present with their ladies, and most of the members and Senators from the Northern States.

Gov. Morton of Indiana, and lady, Gov. Newell of New Jersey, with handsome Mrs. Don Piatt, were among the Governors. We noticed nearly all the Generals in the army were there.

General Hooker came in at a late hour. All the foreign Ministers of any note were present. Lord Lyons was particularly good-humored, and chatted laughingly for some time with Mrs. Lincoln.

Those who had eyes for clothes, noticed that about half of the gentlemen wore dress coats, and but few had strict party costume. The ladies were, however, dressed to the hight of fashionable extravagance.

Up to 1 o'clock a. m. there has been no dancing, but we are assured by the people that there will soon be, and then by grave people we are told there will be no capering in the White House at this juncture. None are leaving, however. The promenade goes on, and it is nearly 1½ o'clock in the morning.

☞ Col. Anneke, of the First Indiana Artillery, received orders last Thursday to have two batteries report to Gen. Buell at Louisville immediately. They left the same evening without guns, equipments or horses. These are to be provided at Louisville.

☞ Four gamblers got into a quarrel over their games, at Albany, a few nights since, and a 13 year old boy who was looking on became so much frightened that he died during the night.

The London Times Against Intervention.

STORM OF THE COTTON OPERATIVES AGAINST THE BLOCKADE—ENGLAND SHOULD NOT FIRE A GUN ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

[From the London Times, Jan. 23.]

Mr. Massey belongs to that section of our public men to whom we look for sober and serious views of passing events. He is not a great rhetorician, nor a man of very fervid imagination; but he is well informed by historical study, and has received the testimony of the House of Commons to his knowledge and assiduity in his election to the post of chairman of committee. When, therefore, Mr. Massey goes down to meet his constituents, we expect a common sense view of the present aspect of affairs, and when we remember that those constituents form part of the great Lancashire body of operatives who are now suffering from the high price of cotton and from the other consequences of the disorganized state of America, we are curious to see how far common sense will be acceptable to a population under such privations. From the information gathered by the Manchester *Examiner* we learn that throughout the manufacturing districts of the North there are at this moment 27,000 operatives entirely out of employment and 161,000 working short time. It is not in the borough of Salford that this distress is most intense, but its population cannot be quite beyond the influence of the events by which it has been caused. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the stoppage of the mills and the decline of trade were the only topics which interested both orator and audience, or that a silly attempt to interpose a discussion upon reform was overborne at once by the general sense of the assembly. Wherever workmen and their representatives now meet, no other consideration can occupy them but the inquiry—how long is the world to be disturbed by this American war, and when again shall peace restore security to commerce and wages to industry? Yet, so far as we know, not a meeting has been held in Lancashire for pressing our Government to interfere, and we believe there has been everywhere a resolution to let the matter proceed until the North had had a full and fair opportunity of regaining her empire over the South.

Either, however, this resolve is now giving way, or there is a conviction spreading that sufficient time has been afforded. Mr. Massey has just given voice to this feeling, now so widely spread among our operatives. When he addressed his constituents upon points of public policy, he was met by frequent interruptions and by many hostile cries; but when he asked "whether this inefficient and paper blockade was to be eternally respected," he united all his audience, and his question was answered by vociferous cheering, which no other portion of his speech had elicited. It was notorious, said the speaker, that the French Government had repeatedly and earnestly remonstrated with our Government to join them in putting an end to that which was no blockade. [Applause.] Our Government, desiring rather to err on the side of what was strictly right and just than to have any imputation brought against them, had hitherto resisted the importunities of France. But how much longer was that to last? Was this inefficient and paper blockade to be eternally respected? ["No, no."] Were we to submit to be starved? ["No."] Were we to expect our great neighbor, France, to submit to be starved? ["No."] Were we, in this year of 1862, for the sake of favoring a ferocious and frantic civil war, to allow the great ports of commerce to be closed, all the operations of trade to be suspended, credit to be deranged, unoffending persons to be subjected to unparalleled privations, and many of our poorer countrymen to be absolutely reduced to penury and starvation? ["No, no! Three cheers for Mr. Massey."] These cheers at Salford, which is as democratic a borough as any in England, and where the philo-American party of other days mustered strong, tell pretty clearly what is going on among our masses. We can hear the whistling of the rising wind. If this war is to last we shall soon have an agitation, both out of doors and in the House of Commons, and pressure put upon the Government, for a direct interference to break the blockade.

We should deplore any such agitation, and and lament its success. England has behaved with such disinterested patience and with such impartial neutrality in this great matter that it would be neither right nor politic in her to throw away in a moment the character she has deserved at such self-sacrifice. Let France interfere if she pleases. France interfered once before and gave independence to the United States, and she is welcome to do the same good service to the Confederates. Our true policy is to suffer a little longer, and let the event work itself out. It will not be long. It may, indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let it never be said by the next generation of Anglo-Saxon Americans that they were once united in a powerful nation, but that England, urged only by a malevolent jealousy, had violently divided them, and had taken advantage of what but for her would have been a transitory discord to sunder them for ever. No one can tell what the result of such an interference might be either now or hereafter, but every one can see what must be the certain end of this torpid war of exhaustion if left to itself. Let us, then, pursue our honest policy of keeping quite aloof. Our sympathies, our moral influence, our public opinion, our diplomacy, are all free; we may bestow them as we please; but let us not fire a gun upon that coast. Better to refuse to see any inefficiency in blockades—better even to endure anything which with decent self-respect we dare endure, rather than go armed into this quarrel. It cannot now last long; the bubble is swelling every moment. Stand aside, Mr. Massey, and let it burst.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP AMES AND THE HON. HAMILTON FISH AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels will Refuse to Receive Them.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 4, 1862.—The Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, the Commissioners sent South to examine into the wants and conditions of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels, arrived here this morning by the Baltimore boat Adelaide, Capt. Pritchard, and on landing were escorted to the headquarters of Major General Wool by Capt. J. Millward, Jr., Captain of the Port.

The General received the Commissioners very cordially, and invited them to dine with him. At 11 o'clock a flag of truce, in charge of flag of truce officer Millward, went from here to Craney Island with dispatches to Gen. Huger, who, in turn, will have them forwarded to the rebel headquarters at Richmond. In the mean time the distinguished gentlemen will remain here and await "tidings from the South," as regards their reception, &c.

Governor Fish and Bishop Ames have taken quarters at the Hygeia Hotel, where Mr. Willard, the gentlemanly host, has fitted up comfortable quarters for them. It is scarcely possible to hear from the rebels before a week's time, and during that period the Commissioners will be compelled to remain here.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY ABOUT THEM.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 4.]

COMMISSIONERS FISH AND AMES.

We are assured that our government will deny permission to ex-Governor Fish and Bishop Ames, the titled Commissioners sent from Washington to comfort the Yankee prisoners in our hands, to pass our lines. We hope that this is so, and that "the wish is not father to the thought." Such a mission is insulting to us, is accompanied with danger to our cause, and comes from an enemy who has refused us the commonest rights of war, ladened our prisoners with fetters, and gloated over the fiendish work of pillage and assassination that has everywhere marked the track of his invasion.

We are not acquainted with the antecedents of Rev. Mr. Ames, but for us his "aims are aims of mystery." As to ex-Governor Fish, we know him to be a man of marked ability, a successful politician of the Albany school, and a firm, persistent abolitionist, one of the bitterest enemies the South has ever had. We may rest assured of one thing, and that is, that as soon as those two Commissioners come within our lines, two able and cunning spies will be in the Confederate States.

As to the Yankee prisoners in our hands, they have case and comforts enough, without the *bon-bons* and "Stewart's gum drops" which Bishop Ames and his co-adjutor are to bring them from the North. By a special act of Congress they are allowed the same rations as our brave soldiers in the field; and as Gen. Winder has not objected to young Yankee cut-throats being taken from the hospitals to be nursed in the families of physicians in this city, and to be fed with sugar plums by the ladies, we suppose their condition is quite as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 3.]

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION TO THE SOUTH.

Information in our possession enables us to relieve the public apprehension that the Commissioners appointed by the Lincoln Government to visit the military prisons of the South, will be permitted to fulfill that purpose. Indeed, we could not suppose it possible that the authorities of the Confederate States would for one moment entertain a proposition so absurd and ridiculous. We are informed that our Government will not only refuse, peremptorily, to allow Bishop Ames and Mr. Fish to come here for the purpose of investigating our prison system, or for any other purpose, but will henceforth exercise a rigid surveillance over any communication, by person or letter, between this country and the North. This is a step in the right direction, and the only regret is that the policy had not been sooner adopted.

The Invasion of Mexico—France the Great Pacificator of the Country.

[From the London Times, Jan. 22.]

If Mexico has surprised us by her decay, Spain has, on the other hand, shown remarkable signs of vitality and power. Considering what exhaustion the kingdom has undergone, its condition at this time must satisfy every one that the old Spanish stock is still healthy and vigorous. The children of men who were driven from the American continent, and told a scornful world that they had better forget there was an ocean, are now once more planting the flag of Castile on the other side of the Atlantic. The account of the capture of Vera Cruz by the Spanish expedition is of remarkable interest. * * * * * * *

In the agreement between the Spanish Admiral and the French Captain of the Foudre it was stipulated that, "even after taking possession of Vera Cruz in the name of her Catholic Majesty, the Admiral commanding-in-chief the French forces might, after his arrival, cause a number of his troops, equal to those placed there by the Spaniards, to enter the town and fortress." So that it is plain the French will not allow either England or Spain to take a more active part in these proceedings than themselves. Nay, it is quite certain that when operations have once fairly begun France will take the lead, as she alone will send any large body of troops to the country.

To all this we can have no objection. No more beneficial employment could be found for the French army than the restoration of good Government in this distracted country. The city of Mexico itself will probably be occupied for some time, and if the result be as fortunate as in Syria, the world will have reason to be fully satisfied. At any rate, France may count upon our entire acquiescence in her efforts to restore tranquillity. We shall certainly feel no jealousy at any preponderance of the French forces. All that we require from Mexico is that justice should be done to our fellow countrymen, and that security should be given for the future. Until a strong government be formed it will probably be necessary that a military force shall occupy the capital, and, even though the French were to extend their occupation for a year or two, there would be no disquiet on this side of the channel. We were not the propounders of the Monroe doctrine, nor do we feel any desire to enforce its principles.

Interesting from the South.

WHERE IS BEAUREGARD?

[Special to the Richmond Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, February 2, 1862.

A letter received here from a reliable gentleman of Elizabeth City, N. C., states that a steamer went down on Saturday in the Sound to reconnoiter. No vessels of the Burnside fleet were seen, and it was supposed they had left.

WAR MATTERS.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.]

We have nothing new to report this morning in the situation of affairs. The excessive bad weather, and the consequent condition of the roads, has caused a temporary cessation of active operations, and we look for nothing of an exciting nature so long as this state of things continues. The vaunted Burnside expedition is a dead lock somewhere on the "stormy coast," and all the deep laid schemes of the enemy bid fair to result in nothing of practical importance.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.]

Much having been said recently in the newspapers about the movements of this officer, it is proper that the public should be made aware of the fact that he left Manassas on Friday last, at midnight, by a special train for Lynchburg, on his way to the new post of duty to which he has been assigned. *Whether that be Kentucky, New Orleans or elsewhere, he will doubtless be heard from in due time.*

[From the Bowling Green Courier.]

The announcement that Beauregard was assigned to Kentucky has caused a thrill of delight and enthusiasm throughout the South. Under the lead of this great general our brave men will be prepared to perform deeds of heroic valor worthy of their holy cause.

"IMPORTANT RESIGNATION" IN THE REBEL ARMY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 4.]

We have intelligence of *an important resignation in the army*; but as it is not likely that it will be accepted, and as it is understood that it was sent in for personal reasons that may be accommodated, and above all, as we do not think it prudent to refer to any important changes in our military commands, we decline to publish the statement of facts which have come into our possession.

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Also, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., which persons about to purchase, would do well to examine before buying elsewhere.
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☞ The Division street and Clybourne avenue Cars, on the North Chicago City Railway, run to within a mile of our place every half hour.
P. O. Box 997. [fe6-k733-3m] W. LEWIS.

French Polish.

HOLT'S
FRENCH POLISH,
For giving instantaneously a brilliant and beautiful polish to SILVER, PLATED-WARE, BRITANNIA, COPPER, BRASS, STEEL, and all kinds of finished metals.
Manufactured and put up by J. HOLT, New York.
FOX & SALISBURY,
General Western Wholesale Agents,
fe6-k766-1w 204 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Variety Store.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
And a large and varied stock of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in the line, to which the attention of
SUTLERS
Is respectfully solicited, at
138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 86 LASALLE STREET
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

Wholesale Houses.

REMOVAL.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street,
CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE,
Where they are now opening a large stock of New Desirable Goods for
MEN'S WEAR.
They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
[fe7-k785-1y]

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
Manufacturers and Importers of
CARRIAGE, SADDLE
AND
Harness Materials,
And Dealers in
CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER,
SPRINGS, AXLES,
Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,
HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c.
Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the West.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.

NEW YORK.
81 AND 83 FRANKLIN STREET,
West of Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon.
WICKS, SMITH & CO.
☞ Are now ready to offer to the Trade their Entire Stock of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, embracing
3,000 Pckgs.
At Less than Market Rates.
1,000 Pckgs. Madder Prints,
STANDARD MAKES.
1,200 Pckgs. Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
10,000 Pieces British Dress Fabrics
UNDER 11½ CENTS.
5,000 Pieces under 16 Cents.
FLANNELS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
WOOLENS!
WICKS, SMITH & CO.
[fe1-k660-1m]

SEASONABLE GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 & 76 Lake Street,
Invite special attention to their large and desirable stock of
Fall, Winter and Holiday
GOODS
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocade Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
[no7'61-h59-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL and WINTER GOODS.
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and Country Merchants will heartily endorse our programme.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - LAKE STREET - 62.
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
550 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
535 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
oc19-g912-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Pegged Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all kinds of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE.
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the rule, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying buyers, and solicit an examination of our stock.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BOTTOMS,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FRENCH WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,
	"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.
WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. [illegible]
[ap15'61-1y]

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE
BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
AND
Regular Weekly Line of First Class Ocean Steamers,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.
Freight shipped on through bills of lading. For further information to
JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 13 Lake-st.
WALTER SHANLY, General Manager.
[ap15'61-ly]

REFINED SORGHUM SYRUP.
100 barrels of very choice quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,
fe6-k764-1w Commission Merchants, 64 [illegible]

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frissets, etc. go to A. [illegible], 106 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the difference from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Parisian designs. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible] HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that [illegible] two-thirds of this number, the disease first [illegible] itself as a
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
[illegible] step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, [illegible] the lungs. [illegible] to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by [illegible] first we prevent the latter. Persons should [illegible] that the better way to cure Consumption [illegible] prevent it.
[illegible]ptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear [illegible] very slight. Persons find they have a cold, [illegible] they have frequent attacks, and are more [illegible] to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin [illegible], afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. [illegible] disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are [illegible] and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or falling back into the throat, and are [illegible] or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, [illegible] a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the [illegible] weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another [illegible] and important symptom of Catarrh is, that [illegible] is obliged to clear his throat in the morning [illegible] or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from [illegible] during the night. When this takes place, the [illegible] may be sure that his disease is on its way to the [illegible] should lose no time in arresting it. The [illegible] are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in [illegible] cases.
[illegible] of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all [illegible] symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy [illegible] all who are disposed to test its virtues in [illegible] Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy [illegible] month, no benefit is received, the amount paid [illegible] be refunded.
[illegible] of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use [illegible] with full and clear directions.
[illegible], 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4955, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
[PHYS]ICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty [the] condition and locality of diseases, by a simple [scien]tific method, without asking any questions. [Diseases] of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical [inhal]ation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of [illegible], of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, [St. Vitus'] Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, [illegible], Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhoea. In short, all curable diseases, of long standing cured in the shortest possible [time]. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
Female Diseases, &c.,
[illegible] Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the [Womb], Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will [be sp]eedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious [or un]palatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and see [them]selves.
[Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
[C]ommunications strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] Railroad Building, corner of State and Van Buren streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.
[Address] J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters [of enq]uiry address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt [attent]ion, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet.
se12-wly

Medicinal.

[B]ININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
[Has] superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGOUR,
NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH
FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
[is] pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, [or exp]ress office or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of [our ingr]edients. They are selected by a competent Druggist, and of the best quality.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION
NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY
INJURES THE BOILERS,
BUT GREATLY INCREASES
FUEL BILLS.
[It] can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using
FULTON'S COMPOUND.
For sale only by
CALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 181 LAKE STREET.

T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
For Steam, Water and Gas.
BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,
and every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.
Steam Heating Works
[on] the most approved principle, erected in all kinds [of] buildings.
The Trade Supplied
[with] Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass [work].
102 WEST LAKE STREET.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,
No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TERRETT, 137 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Scourer of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Orders from Country will be attended to. Post Office or Express promptly attended to.

Granular Fuel.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with wood, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL [illegible] GRAY, corner of [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

REMOVAL.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., HAVE REMOVED TO **Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street**, CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE, Where they are now opening a large stock of ... Desirable Goods for

MEN'S WEAR.

They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. [fe7-k380-1y]

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, Manufacturers and Importers of **CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND Harness Materials**, And Dealers in CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES, Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather, HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c. Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the ... Orders promptly attended to.

NEW YORK. AND 83 FRANKLIN STREET, West of Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon.

WICKS, SMITH & CO. Are now ready to offer to the Trade their Entire Stock of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, embracing

3,000 Pckgs. At Less than Market Rates.
1,000 Pckgs. Madder Prints, STANDARD MAKE.
1,200 Pckgs. Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
10,000 Pieces British Dress Fabrics UNDER 11¼ CENTS.
5,000 Pieces under 16 Cents.
FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS!
WICKS, SMITH & CO. [fe1-k960-1m]

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday **GOODS**, Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocade Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS, All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the ... [illegible]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., DEALERS IN **Tinners' Stock.** AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales. [no7-h38-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope ... Country Merchants will heartily endorse ... COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF **HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE**, 63 - LAKE STREET - 63. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES: 4,500 boxes TIN PLATE, 2,400 bdls. SHEET IRON, 350 " RUSSIA IRON, 150 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 28,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, 25 casks SHEET ZINC, 10 tons PIG TIN, 38,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 30 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, 20 tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. oc19-g823-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in **BOOTS AND SHOES**, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes ... [illegible] ... FALL AND WINTER GOODS ... We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent ... Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, AND METAL WAREHOUSE. Established in 1844. **WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.**, 176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. ... [illegible] ... "WHEELING" NAILS. A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware ... WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. ... [ap18-61-1y]

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, AND Regular Weekly Line of First Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING ... From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec ... JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake st. ... WALTER SHANLY, General Manager ...

REFINED SORGHUM SYRUP. 100 barrels of very choice quality, for ... purchasers, by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 84 Clark ...

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizettes, etc., go to ARCHIBALD, 108 Lake street, and examine them ... productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the ... from the natural when adjusted to the head. ... All articles will give entire satisfaction. ...1y

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ... Hundred Thousand persons die yearly in this ... of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first ... CATARRH IN THE NOSE. ... [illegible] ... Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions. ... 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4955, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the condition and locality of diseases, by a simple scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhoea. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c., Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious instruments, or the knife. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be, the afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. All communications strictly confidential. Office in ... Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters ... address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet ... se12-wly

Medicinal.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & ..., J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE. IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM. DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH. FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense. LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post-office or store. Describe Symptoms in all Communications. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other. ...19-h366-6m

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY INJURES THE BOILERS, BUT GREATLY INCREASES **FUEL BILLS.** It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using **FULTON'S COMPOUND.** For sale only by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 181 LAKE STREET.

T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of and Dealers in **WROUGHT IRON PIPE** For Steam, Water and Gas. BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES, And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines. **Steam Heating Works** On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings. The Trade Supplied With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms, ... particular attention given to small Iron and Brass castings. 102 WEST LAKE STREET.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, 197 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and ... of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, ... Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. ... Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office ...

Granular Fuel.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience ... [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE OF ALEXANDER & CO., No. 156 Lake street, two doors east of Lasalle street, (Marine Bank Building.) Particular attention paid to Collections. Exchange on the Eastern States and Europe. Gold and Silver bought and sold. ja6-h261-3m

THE BILLS OF THE Bank of Clifton, Canada, Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown. ja6-k210-3m

NOTICE.—The Bank of Montreal, Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general **BANKING BUSINESS**, Buying and selling **Eastern and Sterling Exchange**, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, **Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.** de13-h786-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de12 h781-3m

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN **FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE**, Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts, Chicago. NICHOLAS MARC. [de11-h763-3m] FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK, NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS., Nominal Capital, . . $50,000. Paid up Capital, . . $25,000. Will deal in Sight Exchange, Gold, Treasury Notes and Bank Notes. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h589-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK. No. 4 Broad Street, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861. **THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.** Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance. The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made. I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts. Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street, Chicago. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 and 106 Washington St. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. ja19-61-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. au15-60-1y No. 82 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. GEORGE SMITH, President. jy26-g...

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office. se23-g509-6m

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. au23-g429-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to **ERNST PRUSSING**, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 6 Larmon Block, no14-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF **DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.** 99 South Clark Street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line **At the lowest N. York Prices.** Post Office Box 3604. oc15-d...

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146. se19 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Skates.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW. THE DIME CREEPER, The nicest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also, **Just Received**, Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED **STUB TOE SKATES.** These Skates are used in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis, in preference to all others. **Peugeot's Great Variety Store**, No. 108 LAKE STREET.

SKATE EMPORIUM. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES. CHILDRENS' SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays. de17 GEO. T. ABBEY, 180 Lake street.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, **MICHIGAN MILLS.** Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet. White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. Extra Spring Wheat Flour. Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 276 South Water Street. no19

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL-WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, ap17-61-1y 8 Board of Trade Building.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 105 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2984.

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two previous years. Country orders promptly attended to. ... [illegible] ... 125 Randolph st.—P. O. Box ...

The Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A — Allen Wm mrs, Augustin Mary miss, Anderson Lucy H mrs, Anderson Mariah mrs, Anderson Sarah mrs, Amick Hiram D mrs, Amesberry Anna miss, Alliston Samuel W mrs, Allen Katy miss, Appleton Hellen M mrs, Atkinson Samuel mrs, Allison Jane mrs, Ashley Hariet A mrs, Austin Sarah E miss, Arbuckle mrs

B — Bancroft Harriet E mrs, Ballow Kate mrs, Baldwin H P mrs, Baldwin Elizabeth mrs, Baldy E M mrs, Bainbridge Mary C, Barnett Etta miss, Barnes Hattie miss, Barry Lucinda mrs, Bennett Maria mrs, Banbien A M mrs, Bierneon Thomas mrs, Beers Samuel mrs, Bishop Emily mrs, Bolch Mary Ellen miss, Blanchard J A mrs, Birdsley Emma R miss, Birdell Lizzy mrs, Black R mrs, Bond Adolphus F mrs, Boyle Mary G mrs, Boyle William C mrs, Boomer Maria miss, Boughton Sarah mrs, Brown Mary miss, Brown Martha mrs, Brown Lucy miss, Brown Harriet miss, Brotherton James mrs, Bristol Harriet mrs, Broadway Charles T mrs, Bros madam Ann, Browning Eliza mrs, Brewster Laura S mrs, Butler Bell, Burtis P mrs, Burtonbile Sarah mrs 2, Burns Mary miss, Burns Ellen miss 2, Byrne Julia miss

C — Canfield Oscar S mrs, Cary Gertie miss, Cardwell F E mrs, Carmer Eliza mrs, Carter Josie miss, Chaloner C E mrs, Clark mrs, Clark Eliza mrs, Clark A W mrs, Clark Nelly miss, Clark Henrietta mrs, Cleveland Anna miss, Clayton M mrs, Clifford Rectina M mrs, Clark Lucy M miss, Cobbine C F miss, Coffey Annie H miss, Collins Mary, Collins Rachel M miss, Collins Anne miss, Coleman Bridget, Cole Mary mrs, Cole Minnie miss, Cole Rachell miss, Colt Geo S mrs, Coe Julia A miss, Coggeshall Emily miss, Conners Catharine miss, Coglin Anne mrs, Cook Rose J miss 2, Carrigan Ellen mrs, Compton Mary mrs, Covats Anna mrs, Connell Anne miss, Crough Ellen mrs, Crawford Sarah miss, Crawford M mrs, Creher Hannah, Crawford Villa miss, Curtis Clara mrs, Crocker G J mrs, Cure Peter mrs, Curran Anna miss, Cunningham Sarah miss

D — Dalton John mrs, Davids A J mrs, Davids Matilda mrs, Davies mrs, Davies Sarah Jane miss, Davies Celia M mrs, Derah Mary miss, Darrah E miss, Daley Hannah miss, Daveson B F mrs, Darcey Ann miss, Daley P mrs, Dickson Delia mrs, Dickson James T mrs, Dillon Margaret, Dillon Anna M, Dean Ada miss, Donnelly Rosanna miss, Dodd Lizzie miss, Dowling Johanna miss, Doyle Annie miss, Dorgan Nelly miss, Dowling Lucinda mrs, Douglas Mattie miss 2, Douglas Lewis mrs, Donohoe Mary mrs, Duke Geo mrs, Duffy Caroline P mrs, Dunne mrs

E — Edda Jenna P mrs, Eddie Carrie D miss, Eagan Ellen mrs, Ely Mary E miss, Ellis Julia miss, Euel Catharine mrs, Ellis Mollie miss, Emegh Henrietta mrs

F — Farrell Bridget miss, Farrell Mary miss, Fellows Charlotte miss, Fairman H H mrs, Farnam Chearty, Ferrell Harriet mrs, Fitzgerald Jany, Flynn Margret, Fling Mary mrs, Flanburgh Ellen miss, Fitzpatrick Mary A miss, Fish Betie miss, Flanigan Hannah miss, Fitzpatrick Cathrina miss, Fieldwick H E mrs, Fish Emma A mrs, Fitch Sarah, Fisher M H mrs, Fleiger W mrs, Frazell G M mrs, Frink Mary mrs, Frink E S, Freeman Harriet mrs, Fuller Mary L miss

G — Geraughty Bridget, Gates Jas L mrs, Gavin John mrs, Gloyd J B mrs, Glass J E mrs, Goodale L H mrs, Goodrich Ann mrs, Godslar Louisa mrs, Goddard Louisa S miss, Gould F A miss, Goodenough M A miss, Goodman Annie miss, Goodenough Mary A miss, Goodwin Kate mrs, Guerin Maria miss, Guthrie Phebe A mrs, Gurley Eveline E miss, Glouts Weney mrs, Green Carie miss, Greene Jane G miss, Green Bridget miss, Green Ira miss, Gray Chas mrs

H — Hale Emma miss, Hall Horace B mrs, Hagget Mary A mrs, Halleran Ellen miss, Harris Henrietta mrs, Hardy Sarah miss, Hanson Abby A miss, Harriman Mary J miss, Harrison Mary A mrs, Hardee Emeline mrs, Hastings Fanny mrs, Hayes Julia, Herger Lizzy mrs, Henry E & G misses, Henry Marcella miss, Heald Mary E, Higgins Betty, Holmes Emma miss, Holliday Emelia mrs, Hogarth Jeanett miss, Hommedieu H M L mrs, Holliday Adam mrs, Hough H C mrs, Howell Perry mrs, Howe Hannah mrs, Hodge Mary J mrs, Hubbard Martha miss, Humphrey Annie mrs, Hughes Adelaide miss, Hutchison Frankey mrs, Humphrey Jas E mrs, Howell Harriet mrs, Hungsford Louisa mrs, Hubbard Hattie miss

I — Ingersoll Clara miss

J — Jones Eliphaz mrs, Jones Marie W miss, Johnson Annie miss, Johnson D A miss, Johnson Ellen, Johnson Louise miss, Johnson Caroline miss, Jenks Mary R miss, Jasperson Ann mrs, Jackson L W mrs, Joyce Mary miss

K — Kelsoe Lizzy miss, Kefoot Anna miss 2, Kelly Bridget A miss, Karney Cath Ann miss, Kelby Ellen T, Kenway Tamfo miss, Ellgood Martha mrs, Kamp Mary miss, Kling Caroline miss, Keating Sarah E miss, Ketchum Ella miss, Kendall Nellie D miss, Kean Bridget

L — Larphic Martha miss, Lawson Louisa, Langan Margaret, Larman M L mrs, Lanton Gertrude miss, Lees Isabella miss, Lewis Rose mrs, Light Austin mrs, Lonergon Laurence mrs, Long widow mrs, Lonsburg Fanny miss, Linch mrs, Lyon Sue miss, Lynch Catherine miss, Lynch Terrence mrs

M — Mannahan Mattie miss, Malone Rachel miss, Mack A W mrs, Mackway Nellie miss, Malone Hanora miss, Manson mrs, Marsh Sarah S C mrs, Martin Sue miss, Mayer Grace mrs, Massett Louisa miss, Mead M B miss, Meyers Sarah E, Miller Nelly mrs, Mitchell Sophia miss, Miller Eliza Jane mrs, Moulton Seba miss, Monaghan Johanna miss, Moore Amanda miss, Munson Mary F miss, Meyers Emily miss, Meyers A E mrs, Murray Emily miss, Mulvin Mary, Mulholland Sarah or Porter, Miller Maria L

Mc — McComas Alice miss, McCoy Anne miss, McAlteins mrs, McBride Rosa miss, McClernand North mrs, McConnell Lydia miss, McBride Hannagh mrs, McClure Margaret mrs, McDonald M mrs, McGrath Mary, McLean John mrs, McKannon Anne J mrs, McKeon K miss, McIntire Eliza miss, McLoreth mrs, McLeod Samuel mrs, McKee Sarah miss, McMahon Mary miss 2, McPherson Mattie mrs, McEvoy S H mrs, McMann Mary miss, McNamara Mary, McDonnell Winnifred

N — Nolan Lizzie M, Nichols Bethia mrs, Newell Cornelia mrs, Newell Lucinda mrs, North R A mrs, Nugent Mary Jane mrs, Nutt Lyde J miss, Nolan E M miss

O — O'Brine Catherine, O'Brine Margaret, O'Keefe Catherine mrs, O'Connor Mary miss, O'Herrin Maggie miss, O'Connor Thos mrs, Otto Maria mrs, Osborn Sarah M mrs, O'Connell Catherine, O'Halleron Ellen miss, O'Neill Anne Mary, Ogden Mary G mrs, O'Connor Marion miss, O'Sullivan Marg A miss

P — Packard C miss, Page Lydia mrs, Parsons Fanny miss, Parker Carrie L miss, Pike Hester M mrs, Perdue Frances mrs, Preston Jane miss, Platt Mary miss, Prendergast Elizabeth mrs, Pitkey J mrs, Pickering Lissie miss, Pettitt Josephine mrs, Pierce mrs, Peter Eliza mrs, Porter Henry A mrs, Purcell Maggie miss, Pratt Susan F mrs, Preston Chloe, Protrne Addie mrs

R — Ransted J W mrs, Reid Wm Y mrs, Riely Ann D O mrs, Reddin Catharine mrs, Reynolds E C mrs, Reddington Bridget, Reifbinder Libbie miss, Rising Ruth miss, Richards Given miss, Ryder J J mrs, Ross Mary A miss, Ryan Mary miss, Roberts Horsett mrs, Robb Elizabeth C mrs, Ryan Patrick F mrs, Rucker Maria H mrs, Robb Lizie miss, Roche Catharine miss

S — Sanziers Hannah mrs, Sanford Hattie miss, Sawyer S A mrs, Sallars Geo W mrs, Seymour Harriet mrs, Sennett Elizabeth mrs, Shepair Leo E mrs, Sheldon Maggie M miss, Sheridan C P mrs, Shadle Mollie miss, Shanagy Mary miss, Snyder Hattie miss 2, Slattery Maria miss 2, Simonds M K mrs, Simmonds Catharine, Seymour Jane C mrs, Sloan John N mrs, Smurr Jennie, Sinnott Catherine miss 2, Singer H A mrs, Silvey Carrie miss, Smith Margaret miss, Smith Maggie miss, Smith Cynos mrs, Soyer A J mrs, Speight Harriet C mrs, Squire Gerrie miss, Stickney Agnes mrs, Stunnett E mrs, Stevenson Thos mrs, Stucter Caroline miss, Stattman Carolina mrs, Stack Honora mrs, Sullivan Catherine miss, Stone J D mrs

T — Tann C mrs, Thayer Wm mrs, Tilton Adaline mrs, Tilton Harriet A mrs, Thornton Mary H miss, Townsend Mary E mrs, Turner mrs

U — Underwood M H miss, Underwood Helen mrs

W — Walker Elizabeth mrs, Wallace Mary mrs, Wallis Eliza mrs, Warren S A mrs, Ward Side miss, Welch Mary miss, Walsh H M miss, Wells Maggie E miss, West D mrs, Weaver Zellie miss, Weston Celia miss, Wirth Mary miss, Weaver Mary G mrs, Wheaton Edward C mrs, Wheeler Mary mrs, White Alice miss, White Ellen mrs, White Deresca miss, Williams Mary A miss, Williams Fanny mrs, Weley Francis S mrs, Winchester Jane E mrs, Wright Margreta miss, Woods E mrs

Y — Young Sarah E miss, Yott Francis mrs

Z — Zimmerman Katie miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A — Aldrich & Reed, Atkinson Philip, Atwood C G, Abbott Chas S, Abbey D C, Andrews Delos, Ames E R rev, Bishop, Angus R B, Anderson E B, Alexander E 2, Anderson Geo M, Abell T P, Anderson Geo, Allen G C, Allen G H, Adams, Temperance, Austin Henry C, Adams J, Ainslee James, Ayers James, Armstrong John, Anderson Joseph, Allen John H sergeant, Anenson John, Ades John, Aiken Wm, Allnor S A

B — Blood O H, Blackburn B F, Ball & co, Baby & Gary, Bigelow Nelson, Barrett C, Barnes Charles, Bishop Cornelius, Bigelow Chas 2, Bochee Jacob dr, Bayard David E, Balentine David, Block Emil, Bennett Stephen, Blake Frank L, Baxter T B, Barney Thad's W, Barrett Thos, Beaudrie Gilbert, Bassett Geo 2, Boyd Thos, Beecher Geo H, Bagley Geo W, Bemis Geo W, Beam Henry D, Banks H H, Beers H S, Backee Henry, Bliss H W, Billings B F, Bass Henry F, Barrett H, Beebe H W, Benson Henry F, Bray Thos, Bathgate James, Ball John, Blank John, Blankley John, Blowey John, Bican John, Baslan W F, Belcher Wm, Babbitt W M, Baldwin or Adams, Blanchard Levi 2, Blume Lewis, Bear Morris, Beett Wm H, Briggs, White & co, Burr Aron, Burgess B F, Brainard B F, Brown A B C, Bond A F capt 3, Burgess & Hawley, Boyle P W 2, Byrne capt, Brown Christop'r, Brazie D W, Brackett Edwd, Bolentine Robert, Burnt Richd, Bucknell R W, Bulls Robert, Bass P N, Boss Frederick 2, Bangen Francis, Burton S M, Brown Simeon B, Burnham Saml M, Briggs S, Blant F, Brown Geo F, Buckstone G W, Brown Geo, Bolender Harvey, Bullock H, Brown Harry cpt, Brunswick J W, Bryan J Q A, Bolce J S, Burton Jas H, Brynes Jas capt 2, Brothers Jas E, Buckingham J W, Burke James, Burt Joseph G, Brownell John, Burrows Joseph S, Bunker Joe, Burwell John A, Burke John, Brazell John, Burt Joseph G, Bryson Wm F, Booth Wm, Braun Wm, Barchett Wm, Brown sar, Barton, Bosfield Michael, Byrne Michael D, Byrne Michael, Burrell A J

C — Campbell Alex D, Chavin O, Cain Benj F, Canfield Byron, Clarkson Oliver, Campbell A N, Church & Goodman, Carbery Chas, Cavenah Patrick, Cline P, Caroline Patrick, Crowell C, Carpenter Edwd, Cleens Robt H, Clay Edward C, Childs E capt, Carter Sampson, Chivers Stephen, Chamberlain S, Casye Thos, Clancey Thos, Chamberlain G, Conklin Thos, Campbell Gudson, Cary Horace, Chamberlain J W, Caugherty Jas, Cammon Jas M, Clarke S P, Calvert James, Clarke Jas P, Cassell Jas 2, Carraher John, Casey John, Clough John C, Chambers John, Cain John, Carey W C, Carton Wm, Chilvers Wm, Case W P, Caslow Morris, Clarke M rev, Cook Pendleton & co, Corbin & co, Conlee capt, Cowan A C, Cook B, Crawford A capt, Colvin A, Cokayne Oct, Cowin C L, Cowles Chas W, Cunio Peter, Connor Chas, Comstock E G, Corrigan Edwd, Cunnin Denis, Curtis Darious S, Colbert David, Cook Fayette, Coy Frank D, Cooper S D, Costsworth Geo, Cantish Thos, Condon Thos, Conners Thos, Critchley Thos, Cushman Geo A, Colvin H J, Considine James, Craig James, Colby J L, Crawford Jas M 3, Cross John R, Compton Jno C, Corcoran Jno T, Commons W H, Crowley W, Cummins Wilson, Cooper W Z, Covert Wm, Corrigan Wm, Cross M D, Crandall L S, Curtis lieut, Culbertson M B, Curtis lieut, Cottlow M

D — Duryea Benj, Dimond Ambr, Downer Andrew, Dewitt A, Dennis Alex, Dresser C W C, Dupee C P, Donoghue Pat, Dunn Peter, Deader Philip, Doll David capt, Downing Danl, Dean David, Dudley K, Donnell E J, Deven Samuel, Delaney Fred N, Downing Samuel, Dubois Stafford, Dougard F, Dunlap G S, Davis S H, Downs G W, Donnelly Thos, Davidson Theo, Durand Geo W, Dingman H C, De Luce Jas W, Delaney James, Delany James Z, Dun James, Dowdle James, Duffy James, Dewless J, Davlin John, Donnio J C, Douglass John A, Douglass John G, Defo Joseph, Duncan W F, Dillard W D dr, Dunkle W B, Draper Wm, Deleny Kyren, Dunham W F, Davis W T, Dunn Matt, Dewesser Mike, Doyle Michl W, Dunlawn Lyman, Dunne Manner, Dascho Jas W

E — Escalis Nath & co, Eberhart A A, Elleby Peter, Ewen David capt, Eanos Edwd, Evans Frank, Evans Thos C, Enright Thos, Edmunds James, English Jacob E, Ellis John, Etz John B, Everett Joseph, English Wm T

F — Foss Alvin, Faxon A, Foglesong N, Fisher Adam, Freeman Alfred, Fitzgerald P, Foot commodore, Freeman C P capt, Fleming captain, Freeman Peter, Fields Cornelius, Fugate R M, Frazer Robert, Funkhauser R M & co 2, Fellows Rufus, Freeman D C, Fosdick S & co, Freeman Frank, Fisher Geo, Ferrier T E, French Geo, Foulk Geo W, Flanery Hugh, Fleming H B cap, Farwell J H, Fincham J, Foster J M, Fraipond J N, Fillson J, Farrao J P lieut, Frasier John R, Fugan John, Fulle John, Foster John A, Feerick John, Fullen John F, Foster John, Fraser John R, Finlay W L, Finch W O, Feather Wm, Foley Michl, Ford Michl, Finch Michl, Fitzgerald Michl, Forcier John A

G — Graves & Moore, Gillet & Hines, Goodell Nathan, Green Oliver H, Geary Owen, Green Andrew, Germand Alfred, Garlic C A, Guage C W, Gline Charley, Gillespie Peter, Grover Chas M, Graham Peter, Garnet Daniel F, Goodell R E, Good E G, Gilbert Eli W, Garrity E & M, Gaaway N J, Gookins S E hon, Griswold Free, Gates F A, Glenn Thomas, Griling Geo 2, Gipson Geo, Germain G G, Galpin Homer, Grassan Henry, Gibson J H, Gillis James, Gibbs J J, Gordon James, Greenaer J, Gilder John, Gregory John, Gray John, Giles Wm, Gairns Wm A, Gustin W E, Graves W P, Gates Warren, Gadwood Moses, Green Mark T, Gallily Michael, Gatirey M, Goodman mr

H — Husted Lewis 3, Howland L A, Hinkle Wm H, Hodges W B, Hopkins Wm A, Hynes Wm, Hollister Wm T, Hinchey Wm, Hutchinson Jas, Hungate John H, Hubbard John, Hogan James 2, Hill John, Hickox John, Hunt John B, Hollister J, Howe James B 3, Holt James G, Humphrey J M, Hoyt James P, Holden Isaac, Hovey J, Hyatt Heman G, Hurlbut H G, Hughes Henry W, Howland G P, Holmes Thos N, Homer George, Holeton Samuel, Hooker S G 2, Hughes Eran, Holmes dr, Hinckley D, Hill Patrick, Hynes P H, Hobart Chas P, Holyland C, Hurley Patrick, Hurley Cornelius, Hogan Patrick, Holden & co N, Holman Ben 2, Houel A, Hulse A, Hull S D, Howe & Russell, Hills A B, Herndon Marcel, Hefron Wm, Hase John, Hedick L, Henry Millon, Hammond W, Hart Warren, Hart Wm Jr, Hale Wm, Hassell Wm E, Harris John, Hanrahan Jno Jr, Hardy John M, Henry John J, Harris Joe, Harrey John M, Hanson J B, Hambleton J W, Henegan James, Healy James, Hall Henry R, Hecker H, Hall Henry W, Hawley Henry, Hamelton H S rev, Hardcastle Thos, Hayes Geo O, Hartigan Tim, Hanson F S, Hammett Sam 2, Henton F M 2, Hall F D, Hanchett S F, Hallock E J rev 3, Hannon E D dr, Hall E S, Hall E H & co, Herra David J, Halligan Daniel, Hallar C V rev, Henry C, Hannon C L, Hardester Benj 4, Halifex Arthur, Hassard Amos, Harman Nat, Hatch & Turpin, Henry Newton, Hawes Byron, Head Nath, Hand Michael

I — Ingalls David W, Irvine J H, Ingraham Geo, Isbell Geo

J — Jervis J B, Jennings Ira, Jackson Carter, Jackson S E, Jackman Moles A, Jones Thos, Jones Wm, Johnson Andrew, Johnson R & son, Johnson S, Johnson Thos V, Johnson John F, Johnson Jno, James & co, James Henry W, Judson A, Jolliffee Richd, Judge Pat, Jermain & Brightman

K — Knowles Mich, Kelly W W W, Kelly Jno, Kimbell Jno H, Keem Joseph N, Kennedy Jno, Keith Jno S, Kelso Isaac rev, Kerr J C, Kellogg J C capt, Kenny Jas, Kennedy J M, Kerr J S, Kline Abram capt, Kellogg Jas M, Kennard & co Jas, Keane H P, Knowles Theo, Kirtland G B, Kamp Garrett, Kirby Thos, Karns Saml L, Knill Frank, Knight Saml, Kinney Jno W, Kimball S N, Knox Saml W, Kerrott Edw M, Kidder R P, Kerrott Ed, Kenyon David, Kimbel David, Killen Thos, Kennedy Patt, King Cockayne & co, Klineman Abe

L — Leonard Alonzo, Lincoln A L, Long Barnabus, Link & Rilley, Larkins Alonzo, Leonard & bro 3, Lane Sanford & co, Lee & Waller, Lewis Chancey, Lawn Chas, Laughlin C H &, Leigh Patrick, Leach D C 3, Leas Edwin B, Leadley James, Lathrop I R dr, Lavery Joseph H, Leet John B, Lefebache Jos, Larkin John, Larrabee W J, Larkin Wm, Leonard Wm, Lord M N & co, Lincoln L W, Lele John, Leit Isaac S, Long Robt capt, Lewers Geo, Lally Thos, Leason Garry, Lawler T T, Leonard Tim, Linehan Tim, Leonard H dr, Ley Henry, Leonard Harney, Leroux James S, Loomis Frank C, Law Strong, Lynch Geo

M — Maulding An, Maddox B F, Metzel Alex, Melick Albanus, Merrill B, Merriate P, Marsh Edwin, Mace E W, Marble S L, Manning S, Marshall S P, Manville Sep W, Marshall Geo, Mahoney Tim, Merrigan Thos, Mason T J, Melloy Patrick, Mooney Peter, Morgan Chas, Mooney P, Miller Philip J, Moloney D F, Millard David J 2, Morris Robt, Morgan R G, Morris Richd, Morey Spencer, Miner Nelson, Moss F, Morey Geo, Mason James H, Moore Thos, Munson James, Mason I W, Metzgar John P, Marsh John, Marrs W E, Manley W E rev, Martin Mahton 2, Metzger Marc's R, Morton Oscar M, Munson N B, Milks Alanson A, Mangan J

Mc — McDuffy Andrew, McGraw Nich, McNally A, McKinlie & co, McCambridge A, McNarly & co, McGarry B, McClain A H, McGuire Prtk G, McCabe Pat, McDonald C H lt, McCort Chas, McGuire Patk, McDonald C, McMellen C &, McCan D H, McCabe R col, McGuire Edw, McAdam S H, McDonel Geo, McGier Thos, McCabe Thos, McLaury T G, Muloy Michl, McMahon Thos, McCabe Henry, McCarty J F, McLaughlin J G, McKinnon J J, McAuliff M J, McMillan Jas, McElroie J A, McGuire John, McCabe John, McEnery John, McElleston John, McCormick John, McCann C H, McCormick Wm, McBride Wm, McCormick Wm, McChesney W R, McIntosh W R, McNamara M 3, McCarty Mix Mix, Mahoney Jerry, Maize Jacob, Mathews James, Morgan Matt, Morehouse L P, Miller H G, Morgan Geo, Middleton G S, Molan H C lieut, Mors J, Monroe Jas, Mullin John, Morrison John, Moore John, Mulloy John, Mulane John, Murphy John, Morn John H, Morrow W A, Morley W A, Morrison Wm C, Moose S Mach, Morgan M M, Moroney Michl, McFarlin T A surgeon 2

N — Northough M, Nichols Michl, Mormile M H, Newman John, Nickels John A, Norton John, Nash Henry 2, Nichols T, Newbarne Geo, Nettleton Tim, Norton S W, Newton E W, Nelson Chas, Nash C & co, Nettleton L & co, Norey & Smart, Nevin Patk, Nichols Charlie, Newell C W

O — O'Brine Mike, O'Connell Patk, O'Heral James, O'Handien Patk, O'Neil James 2, O'Neil Peter, O'Neil Phelix, Olds K E, Olcutt John E, Orton John, Owens Johns J, Oman Thos H, Olmstead Carlos, Oliver Chas R, Olds A M, Olds Amandrin, Ott Miles C, Ott David

P — Patterson Wm, Palmer W W, Phelps Wm C, Potter Wm E, Palmer Wm R, Pitman John S, Philips J C col, Parker Josiah, Parrott John, Powers John W, Pauls J P, Patterson J M, Packerd J A, Pitkin James, Pegge James W, Page Isaac, Parker J B, Pentecost Jas, Petrie H, Panton H, Pinkham H B, Payson H R, Pierce Hiram W, Poinier Henry C, Plato Henry F, Pickard Theodre, Petrie Thos R, Phillips Geo, Prince T, Price Geo, Phillips S, Pierce Franklin, Packard Frank, Pote Robert F, Patterson Edwd 2, Patterson Rush, Powers Philip, Platt C N, Peppard Pat, Payne C L, Pearson C G, Plummer Christopher B, Parker G L, Pike A J, Pierce A W, Powers A H, Phillips Chas, Payson H R, Powell M A

Q — Quill Denis, Quimby C F

R — Race Luther E 2, Ryan Matthew, Rigney M B, Robinson W W 2, Russell Wm H, Rose W, Roop Will, Raper John, Ryan John, Redmond Jos'h, Ryder James J, Richards J G, Rich James, Rich James W, Ransford J J, Richards J B, Riggs James L, Ryerson J C, Russell Jesse, Russell James, Robinson H H, Richmond Geo A, Richards Geo, Ross Thos F, Ronin Thos, Robb T P, Roberson Geo, Ross Timothy, Ryan Thos, Ripley S C, Redmond Saml B, Read Daniel F, Root Charles, Ross Donald, Ring P S, Ross Charles, Reed Nelson, Ratty Nicholas, Roberts C R, Ryan Phillip, Ryan Patrick, Russell Geo W, Rainey Edwd, Rowley Chas, Rent Morton, Reeder Wm, Rule Edwd

S — Sanborn John B, Sampson Jos A 3, Seals Joseph, Seyton Jos M, Scalon John, Short James, Sherwin Jas, Safford J lieut, Sherwood H M, Shepard Henry, Schryner Henry, Samson Geo W, Saxton Geo H, Sammons Tim, Scheafferd A maj, Seamons S H, Snevel Edwin, Shay Roger, Sheldon David, Sheldon D Holem, Sheldon D S, Scholle capt, Sawyer Chas, Scennell Philip S, Shay B G, Scott T R, Smith Cornel's 2, Speidt J E, Sivalls Chas, Simpson Peter, Smith Philip, Smith Patrick, Spencer Chas, Simmons P, Simmons Chas, Simmons P A, Sylvester Cash'g, Strong D O, Sullivan Edwd, Slocum Edwd S, Spein R C, Sykes S W, Smith Speed, Spence Thomas, Sickels Thos, Stinson Thos, Steward Henry, Stevens J A capt, Stevens J H, Summers James, Sweet C W, Silkman Chas P, Stevens Henry, Smith Philip, Sprague S S, Silliman A, Smith & Keel, Sullivan Nicholas, Stratton A W, Smith Adand, Swaine Adolph, String Henry, Smith Lorenzo M, Spydam jr Lambt, Stevenson H, Simpson Walter, Shephard L H D, Snow Wm D, Swett Wm, Starks W H, Sutton John F, Smith John, Stonchill Jos, Smith John, Smith Joseph, Smedlin Jos M, Stark John, Singer J Newton, Slocum Jeremiah rev, Slocum J, Smith Jas M, Stanley Jas M

T — Taylor Z B, Thomas Wm, Tucker Joseph, Thomas Jas B, Todd J Forrest, Tylor Henry, Tucker Henry, Tegart Owen, Tappin Cornelius, Thomson D W, Twombly Richd, Taft F A, Tucker Thos, Tobin Thomas, Thompson Thos, Turner Geo, Trimble L G, Tompkins Andw, Thare G W

V — Vancott & co W, Victor Wm, Valiant Oliver, Vickers A P, Van Arman L O

W — Warrin Martin, Watson W W, Webster W L, Ward John E, Wall John 2, Walker Joel C, Warren John, Walsh John F, Wallin James, Wills J N, Webb J, West Jasper M, Walker H B, Weeks H T, Whitney Hab, White H W, Wescott H F cap, Wells Geo, ...ish Geo, Whitier David, Walling David C, Walton Chas S, Walsh Peter, Wadsworth C, West Chas L, Watkins Oliver, Webster B A, Wellen B J, Whitman B F, Whitaker A W, West Wm 2, White Thomas, Wornick J T, Willson L D, Winslow Z R, Woodruff W H, Worsnick Wm, Wiggers W W, Wilson Harley, Williams F D, Warren J W, Weiswell G, Wesley Geo A, Williams Geo G, Wickham S S, Wright Tracy, Williams E C, Wonser Ransf'rd, Wilson E C, Wolsey R R, Williams Pryce, Wolsey C F, Wilkins Peter, Winslow Clark A, Wheeler A W, Wood A H, Welch ..., Weaver Thos W, Wescott John, Wright Scott A, Westa H J S, Woodruff Jno G, Warsham Joseph, Wardle R cap, Wilson John, Winchester Url

Y — Young Hez, Young Simon, Yeager Geo J

Initials. — O'Fallon White Lead co ... 5 Recruiting Office 107 Dearborn street ... 5 Recruiting Office 4 South Clark street ... 58 State street ... R H B ... Session of the Calvery (Prest.) Church.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a 3 cent stamp.

Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily (except Sunday), from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Sunday from 8 till 10½ A. M. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8:30 till 10:15 A. M. J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Commission Merchants.

CASH ADVANCES MADE BY N. K. FAIRBANK, No. 8 Board of Trade Buildings, on GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS and HIGHWINES, For DAVID DOWS & CO., New York. The property can be held here in store until the opening of navigation, and can be sold here or shipped. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1862. fe7-k789-3m

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in FRUIT AND PRODUCE, No. 50 State street, P. O. Box 229. N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberries, and will sell plants at the usual rates, and in any quantity.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216½ South Water Street. jan29-k630-1y

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 84 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6158. Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. dc10-61-1y

PIERSON & COLLETT respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that they have commenced business at 32 Randolph street, as BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS And General Commission Agents. Having taken great pains in the selection of their stock, invite all lovers of good Butter and Cheese to give them a call. P. & C. pledge themselves to keep at all times on hand a good supply of the very finest quality of the above goods that can be procured, and trust by studying the wants of the public to merit a share of its patronage. ja8-k347-1m

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. my17-61-1y C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. Office No. 3 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 6257. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. R. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; F. Harmony's Nephs & Co, Yelverton Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments. [fe18-60-1y]

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 253 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3637. Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission. WM. B. HIBBARD. [de15-h807-3m] JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water St., Chicago. B. F. CULVER. [ja14-b914] C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28-60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. mh2758

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. M. HOW. [au26-g447-6m]

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch. GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de8-61-1y] E. G. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers. no14-h30...

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store here, with the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. L. STEVENS.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago. REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, &c.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Pittsburgh. ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g797-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1318. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. [au23-61-1y] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 6102, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Geo. ..., Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au15-c891-1y

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15-a126-1y] E. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. No. 186 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11-60-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1-60-1y

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh3-a157-1y

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAM'L A. FORD. [au17-60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 286 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy16-61-1y

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-1y

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Commission. Advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1-60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 189 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with the Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give rare and superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS. [ap15-61-1y]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 248, 250 and 252 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDGATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE. mh30-60-1y

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja18-a10-1y]

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HOME, of New York. Capital and Surplus.........$1,300,000.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. Capital and Surplus.........$321,175.
CITIZENS, of New York. Capital and Surplus.........$324,383.
UNITY, of London. Capital and Surplus.........$4,697,577.
And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the **MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.**, OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus.........$1,300,000. **Office 150 South Water Street.** [ja14-k346 1y]

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of Jan'y, 1862,

Made to the Auditor of Illinois pursuant to the Statutes of the State, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and amended January 22, 1857.

NAME AND LOCATION: **ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

CAPITAL, ... $1,500,000. AND IS PAID UP.

ASSETS:

	Par Val.	Mark't Val.
Real Estate unincumbered		$89,485 29
Cash on hand and in Bank		158,789 92
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		152,667 01
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	$44,000	44,000 00
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	48,000	48,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	63,000	63,000 00
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent., semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly interest	50,000	50,000 00
United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per cent., semi-annual interest	54,000	55,447 20
United States Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	125,000	112,500 00
United States stock, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest	205,000	166,050 00
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	7,200 00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	4,100 00
New York State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	31,000	32,395 00
Missouri State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	26,000	10,400 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	75,000	67,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	20,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per ct., semi-annual interest	76,000	41,800 00
500 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	50,000	60,000 00
250 shares Conn. River Railroad Company Stock	25,000	19,500 00
107 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,700	11,556 00
50 shares Conn. River Co. Stock	5,000	1,250 00
50 shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
50 shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
50 shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	1,800	1,800 00
18 shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	18,400 00
100 shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	10,000	9,300 00
200 shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Missouri	20,000	15,000 00
100 shares Merchants' Bank Stock, St. Louis	10,000	7,500 00
100 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	15,000	15,000 00
200 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Penn.	20,000	20,000 00
400 shares Ætna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	14,000	14,000 00
200 shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn.	4,500	4,500 00
100 shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,000 00
50 shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	21,600 00
200 shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	14,000	15,400 00
200 shares Farmers and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	40,000	44,800 00
400 shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	50,000	65,000 00
500 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	5,800 00
100 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	28,500 00
300 shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	30,000 00
300 shares Conn. River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	9,750
400 shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	32,000 00
400 shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	30,000	30,000 00
300 shares Broadway Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
300 shares Butchers' and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	21,000 00
300 shares City Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,500 00
100 shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
100 shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
100 shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	6,500 00
200 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	27,600 00
100 shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000 00
200 shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
1,200 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,000 00
100 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,000 00
400 shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	35,200 00
500 shares Merchants' Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	32,800 00
400 shares Manhattan Co. Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
200 shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	31,000 00
300 shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
200 shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	20,000	25,400 00
100 shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000 00
400 shares Ocean Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	14,000 00
400 shares People's Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,500 00
500 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,000 00
200 shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	20,000	17,600 00
400 shares Union Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,400 00
150 shares N. Y. L. Ins and Trust Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	26,250 00
100 shares United States Trust Co. Stock, New York City	10,000	11,500 00
		$2,158,140 42

LIABILITIES:

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors......Nothing.
Losses adjusted and due......None.
Losses adjusted and not due......$573 07
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting proof......$164,681 46

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c. The greatest amount insured in any one risk is Twenty Thousand Dollars. The greatest amount insured in any one city, town village or block, varies. The charter is on file with the Auditor. HARTFORD, January 1st, 1862. L. J. HENDEE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, ss. Hartford, January 1st, 1862. Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, for said State and County, L. J. Hendee, Secretary, and made solemn oath, that the foregoing Statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true. HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Then follows the Auditor's Certificate of Authority: Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 28th, 1862. Whereas, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and in behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company. In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1862. [SEAL] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HUBBARD & HUNT, [ja25-k859-1m] Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis Block.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS. FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, (No. 22 Market-st., Chicago.) **Bags and Sacks** Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 207 South Water-st., Chicago. B. K. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. Manufacturers of and Dealers in **Bags of Every Description.** Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my3-1y

Co-Partnerships.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... [illegible] ... Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. DANIEL GOSS. WM. E. PHILLIPS.

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100.00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address HENRY LEAVITT, Att'y at Law. Office No. 89 South Clark street. Post Office Box 3341, Chicago, Ill. ja5-k177-3m

OBADIAH JACKSON, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW. No. 8 Walker's Building; entrance 81½ Dearborn street, nearly opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of BEEF AND PORK. Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds. Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport. no19

TO INVENTORS.—COBURN & MARSH, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4443. Agencies at Washington, D. C., and London, England. Advice given and Circulars sent gratis. ja15-k864-1m

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE. Office and Foundry, 186 and 188 South Canal street. [ja15-k367-3m]

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF **BUTLER & HUNT**, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh9

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago. se7-g314-1y

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM GILBERT Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de7-h676-3m

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. PRICES FROM $25 TO $90. Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. **Four Year's Sale Here** Has proved to thousands that no machines are so easily learned and so little liable to get out of order. Are well adapted to all grades of sewing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at **133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)** Address L. CORNELL & CO, Box 81, Chicago, Ill. [se9'61-1y]

CHANDLER & FULLER'S $30 Thirty Dollar $30 SEWING MACHINE, Having the **NEW ECCENTRIC FEED**, Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest **Double-Threaded Machine** Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 106 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2836. de17-h740-2m

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH. $30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted. The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made. We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once. Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage. On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it so that it need not be paid for till received. AGENTS WANTED. Address **GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.**, OFFICE—120 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO. [de11-h758-1y]

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **TWINES AND CORDAGE**, 205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells. Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS. COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. **Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. **TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!** Of every kind required for GOVERNMENT USE. Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated **SIBLEY TENT**, REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC., Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. Constantly on hand and made to order. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER [no13-h355-6m]

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN **TWINES AND CORDAGE**, 242 South Water St, Chicago. Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, **SAILS AND TENTS**, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice. LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. HAGAN'S & SONS **PATENT HOIST WHEEL** PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. H. HARDENBERGH.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ... [illegible] ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Elgin, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: ... [illegible] ... GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY Dec. 24, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: ... [illegible] ... E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862. William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills vs. Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and against the estate of the said Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins, for the sum of one hundred forty-nine and 60-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Stephenson County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'ys. fe6-k755-4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Stephen Derr and Horatio G. Lumbard have made default in the payment of their Promissory Note, dated April 5th, A. D. 1858, payable to Timothy Kirk or order ten months from the date thereof, being for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty-five dollars, and drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent, there being now due upon said note about the sum of twelve hundred dollars; the payment of said Note secured by Deed of Trust executed by said Derr and Lumbard conveying to the undersigned Lot eleven [11], in Block twenty [20], in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, which Deed was recorded in the Office of the Recorder of said Cook County April 6th, 1858, in Book 49 of Deeds, Page 611. Now, therefore, in pursuance with the powers in said Deed, and upon the application of the legal owner of said Note, I, Thomas Freeman, the Trustee and Grantee in said Deed, will, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in said City of Chicago, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, the above described lot of land and appurtenances, and all right and equity of redemption thereof of said Derr and Lumbard to make the balance of money due on said Note, with the costs and expenses of said sale. THOMAS FREEMAN, Trustee, &c. Chicago, February 4th, 1862. fe5-k729-td

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, One of the best Business Lots on Clark Street. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY. In Chancery. Florence Mahony vs. Rebecca A. Mahony, et. al. Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Special Commissioner appointed in the above entitled cause, to make sale of the Real Estate hereinafter described, will, on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, upon terms of one-half cash, and the balance payable in equal instalments, one and two years from the date of said sale respectively, with interest at ten per cent, payable annually, all of the following parcel of land:—Part of Lot five (5), in Block thirty eight (38), in the Original Town of Chicago, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on Clark street, at a point in the west line of said lot twenty (20) feet south of the north west corner thereof, thence south on Clark street twenty (20) feet, thence east on a line parallel with the north line of said lot, eighty (80) feet, thence north on the east line of said lot twenty (20) feet, thence west on a line parallel with the north line of said lot eighty (80) feet, to the place of beginning. Upon the confirmation of the sale, so as aforesaid to be made of said premises, a Deed will be executed to and assigned to the purchaser, who will be required to execute notes for the deferred payments, with a Deed of Trust, to be executed by the purchaser, to secure the same. For information as to the title to, and condition of the property, reference is made to Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, Solicitors of Complainant in above entitled cause. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County, And Special Commissioner. Chicago, January 28th, 1862. ja29-k624-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, Term, 1862. Jonathan H. Lyman vs. John Adriance, impleaded with Jonathan A. Kennicott.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non residence of John Adriance, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said John Adriance that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 23d day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of April next, (1862,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said John Adriance, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts' Sol'rs. ja24-k327-4w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty seven (37), of mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty-three (433); Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and state, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received; and the others for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May, from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1863; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid for thirty days, then the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for five hundred and fifty dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid. Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago; and which said premises are known and described as follows, to-wit: Sub-lot six (6), of lots one (1) and two (2) in block fifteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago. ja11-k297-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven [37] of Mortgages at page three hundred and twenty-seven [327]; Hart L. Stewart, widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars [$16,000], payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received, and the others for the sum of eight hundred dollars [$800] each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May, from the first day of November 1858 to the first day of May 1863. And whereas, it is provided by said Mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid thirty days, then the said principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for eight hundred dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of the said Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and which said premises are situated in the City of Chicago and known and described as follows, to wit: Thirty [30] feet off the west side of Lot number seven [7], in Block thirty-seven [37] of the original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the building and other improvements thereon situated. Lots one [1] to thirty-four [34] inclusive, of Block twenty [20] of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots seven [7], eight [8], nine [9] and ten [10] of Block twelve [12] of said South Branch Addition. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and eighteen [18], of Block thirteen [13], of said South Branch Addition. Lots three [3], eleven [11] and twelve [12] of Block twenty-seven [27], of said South Branch Addition. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago. ja11-k297-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Husted vs. Iram Nye, Samuel Hale, John V. Ayre, Joseph C. Ballock, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non residence of Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the Fourteenth day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl't's Sol'r.

ESTATE OF WM. T. BARRON.—NOTICE.—Payment of all monies now due the estate of the late Hon. W. T. Barron, must be made immediately at the office of John Mattocks, Jr., Telegraph Building, Chicago. WILLIAM BARRON, Executor, &c.

Lumber.

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in St. Clair, Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, Shingles and Lath; Sash, Doors and Blinds. ... [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... [illegible] ... C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily, as follows: ... [illegible] ... **For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.** Also—For Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. ... [illegible] ... W. M. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: ... [illegible] ... R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R., 285 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA! (with close connections from Western Cities,) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburgh for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. ALSO, Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown, With three daily trains to New York. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (430 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. **SLEEPING CARS** ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS: By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES. Be particular and mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, Madison, Indiana. J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo. W. H. & R. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio. C. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia. HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio. I. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio. McDOWELL & McGOWAN, Portsmouth, Ohio. R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky. N. W. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio. JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky. G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where ... a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. ja1-k175-1y

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, ... [illegible]

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: New York Day Express: 6:30 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit. Night Express: 5:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 10:40 A. M. and 11 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 8:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points in Kentucky. Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 126 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 9:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:20 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 12:20 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Change of Time! On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: ... [illegible] ... HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: ... Leave Wood Lawn: ... [illegible] ... W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO AND Pennsylvania Central R. R's, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents, ... [illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862.

THE CITY.

LETTER LIST.—The list of uncalled for letters will be found in this morning's issue.

DEATH AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE.—We regret to learn that J. B. Holbrook, son of J. Holbrook, Esq., long known as the Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and author of "Ten Years among the Mail Bags," died on Friday last, at the Sherman House.

THE WAR FUND COMMITTEE.—The War Fund Committee were in session all day Saturday, meeting the financial wants of the soldiers' wives. Several hundreds were supplied and the entire day was consumed in the disbursements.

JOUVIN'S ART OF WAR.—The new edition of this valuable work, translated by Lieut. Craighill, is just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and may be procured from J. R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place. Price $1.50.

PORTFOLIOS.—A large and elegant assortment of morocco covered portfolios of the very best manufacture, together with a variety of army writing cases for soldiers, have been received by McNally & Co., of 81 Dearborn street, who are selling them at actual New York prices.

MRS. GEN. LANE'S CARRIAGE DEMOLISHED.—As will be seen in our telegraph dispatches elsewhere, Mrs. Gen. Lane's fine carriage, presented to her during her late stay in this city, was completely demolished by the accident on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad upon the 7th inst.

THEATRICAL.—Matilda Heron commenced the last week of her engagement at McVicker's this Monday evening, appearing as "Camille," her new comedy, the "Belle of the season," having been withdrawn in the midst of its success to gratify those who wish to see her in the character which first gave her fame.

NEWSBOYS' LICENSES.—One hundred licenses have been issued to newsboys by the Comptroller, elevating the news business to quite a respectable branch of trade. When it is considered that a newsboy who has cleared a dollar in his days' business considers trade dull, it may account for the number engaged in the traffic.

THIRD WEEK OF MAGIC.—Prof. Anderson commences the third week of his magical entertainment this (Monday) evening, with a programme replete with fresh novelties, among which is the famous feat of "The Bonnet from the Clouds." A noticeable feature of these entertainments is the reduction of prices: reserved seats, fifty cents; body of the house and gallery, twenty-five cents.

COCOAINE SOAP.—The beneficial effects of the celebrated cocoaine soap, so perceptible to all who use it, are as follows: It softens, cleanses and beautifies the skin, while its fragrant and refreshing qualities, together with the silken smoothness which it imparts to the hands and face are the unmistakable evidences of its excellence and agreeable influences. It possesses cooling and anodyne properties, and is esteemed a most valuable accompaniment to the bath room. Put up in boxes at 35 and 50 cents by Smith & Dwyer, druggists and chemists, opposite the Tremont House.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE JOURNAL.—Elsewhere will be found an advertisement of that patriarchal scientific monthly, the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*. It recommends itself to all mechanics and scientific men. By the experience of its contributors, and the value of the contributions on all matters of mechanical science and engineering, it is a *vade mecum* and should be in the hands of every one whose profession it illustrates. Sample numbers may be seen at Walsh's, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—A man by the name of John Kennedy, residing at the corner of Jefferson and Carroll streets, was brought before the Police Court on Saturday morning, charged with an assault with an axe upon one Wm. Gray. The quarrel took place at the house of the defendant, and arose from an attempt of Kennedy to rid himself of a non-paying boarder. Kennedy used insulting language regarding Gray's wife. Gray resented it, and a fight ensued. Kennedy brought it to a close by bringing in an axe, with which he severely injured his opponent about the head. The Court assessed an appropriate fine.

A TRULY NOBLE INSTITUTION.—Notwithstanding the war, the annual statement of the great New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., is agent, shows a net balance on hand of between four and five millions of dollars, after having already paid a like sum in dividends, and on claims of the families of deceased members. A dividend of 45 per cent is also declared in favor of the insured. In these critical times no prudent man should fail to invest a few dollars in a life policy to secure thousands to his family whenever he shall be taken from them. The annual statement can be had at the office in Bryan Hall.

SWORD PRESENTATIONS.—The officers, clerks and other employees of the United States Courts went in a body to Camp Douglas on Friday afternoon and presented an elegant officer's sword, sash and belt to Lieutenant Geo. J. Waterman, company B, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. The mutual friendship formerly existing between the Lieutenant and the donors brought forth kindly expressions from both parties, after which the well-known porter of the court, "Adam," mounted an empty box and made an extempore presentation address, conceived in true African simplicity—barring the big words with which it was interlarded—and delivered in genuine stump speech style. His remarks though unofficial were to the point.

The same donors, subsequently visited the quarters of Lieutenant A. Erskine, of Bell's Cavalry, and presented him with a sword, belt and sash. The latter recipient was also an employee of the United States Court. The visit to Camp Douglas was a very pleasant affair, both to the two lieutenants and their old-time friends and associates.

THE POLICE COURT ROOM.—For the past week or more the business of the Police Court has been conducted in the apartment used for the Policemen of the Central Station, but now the commodious court room above is finished, and on Monday will be used for holding the sittings of this tribunal. Several changes, some for the better and some not to be so greatly commended, have been made in the arrangement of the apartment. The dock where prisoners are held until their cases may be disposed of, has been cut down in a manner permitting the Justice and officers a full view of its contents, preventing the disgusting scenes of strife and violence heretofore frequently enacted by those confined there. The platform for the Justices, attorneys and reporters has also been changed, giving more elbow room to the Court, less for the lawyers, and less opportunities for reporters to hear what may be going on, unless they choose to sit in front of the stage with the clerk and officers. The wood-work has been neatly painted and grained, and the whole establishment renovated and cleaned. On the whole, the Police Court may congratulate itself upon its greatly improved aspect, viewed from the front or auditorium.

SLOAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—To the business community of this city this popular institution needs no commendation of ours, for we hazard nothing in saying that it possesses the entire confidence of our citizens in all respects, and has acquired the highest reputation for its practical qualities and thoroughness in every department of mercantile science. The institution is, we are confident, one of the most complete and comprehensive in the country. No department of a thorough commercial education, calculated to fit the student for the practical duties of his after life, is unprovided for. A large number of accomplished accountants, and some of our most successful and enterprising business men have been educated at this College.

The causes of the great success which has attended this enterprise are to be found—first, in the eminent capacity, the zeal and perseverance of the President; second, in the practical results of the education afforded in the institution, as demonstrated by the intelligent business action of its graduates after leaving its halls, and all because the course of instruction is strictly confined to a legitimate business education, introducing everything practical and useful, and studiously avoiding all clap-trap and humbug; and third, in the wide-spread public confidence which the two preceding causes have inspired.

We find from our exchanges from many different and distant places that the fame of the College is extending and rising. May its fame increase and its prosperity advance in a manner commensurate with its merits. We place no extravagant estimate on its worth, when we say that the advancement of this institution is bound up with the prosperity of our city.

DEATH AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Another Victim of Seduction.

Hardly a week has passed since we detailed the facts in a case of painful interest, illustrating the particulars attending the death of a young woman who had become the victim of seduction and abortion. Another case of a similar character has lately culminated here, the facts in which are somewhat as follows:

On Thursday, two weeks ago, a young woman calling herself Mary Fitzgibbons went to live at the house of Mrs. Kate Honey, residing at No. 120 North Clark street, her duties being those common to female house servants. She had not been long in the situation when it became evident to her employers that she was soon to become a mother. Upon being questioned in a friendly manner, the young woman admitted that such was the fact, and that the cause of her difficulties, a man by the name of Lye, resided at Henry, Marshall county, where she had a sister living.

Miss Fitzgibbons was an Irishwoman, about twenty-four years of age. She did not desire to say much about herself or her relatives, and seemed to shun society from the reason before stated. Matters passed quietly enough at the place of Mrs. Honey, for about a week, but on Thursday last the servant girl Mary was taken suddenly ill, and soon went into violent convulsions. In fact, so dangerous was her illness that Dr. Schlotzer, a German physician, was sent for and prescribed for her. On Friday morning she rallied a little and appeared to improve, but shortly after relapsed into her former state and had a recurrence of the convulsions. Being convinced that the girl could not live very long, it was decided to take her to the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, and this was undertaken, but the Sisters not receiving such cases, she was taken to the City Hospital and was placed under the best medical care. She continued to grow worse, and at four o'clock on Saturday morning died.

From some of the symptoms attending the decease of Miss Fitzgibbons, suspicions were entertained that she came to her death in a manner similar to that which carried off the unfortunate Abbey Doane; hence Coroner James called in the services of Dr. Gore, the City Physician, and he held a *post mortem* examination. The result of his labors was reported to the Coroner's jury, and was to the effect that death had been produced as the natural result of an attack of puerperal convulsions. After listening to the testimony of Mrs. Honey, given substantially above, the jury closed the inquest and brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated.

In her dying hour, Miss Fitzgibbons stated some circumstances not previously known, regarding the author of her ruin,—James Lye, and disclosed the fact that her parents resided about half a mile from Bridgeport, her father's name being Fitzgibbons. These statements, as well as those regarding her sister at Henry, were confirmed by letters found among her effects after her decease, and one she had written to her sister and never mailed. In a letter written by Miss Jane Fitzgibbons, Mary's sister, probably, and directed to her at Chicago, occurs a sentence remarkably suggestive of the character of the man who had worked the ruin of the deceased. It says: "James Lye makes his boasts here that he could have you back here if he so desired." Relentless Death has rendered that boast a lie as false as the heart of the man who made it.

The Claims of Soldiers.

Readers of the daily papers have undoubtedly ere this become heartily tired of seeing the name of the Mechanic Fusileer Regiment in print, yet they must once more suffer the infliction, and this time in justice to the many good men connected with that unfortunate organization.

In the first place, regarding the families of men lately belonging to the Fusileers residing in this city, it appears that the mustering of the regiment out of the service has brought the wives and children of those who have re-enlisted at Camp Douglas—and their number is large—within, and subject to the rule made by the County Supervisors at their last meeting, which declares that no money shall be paid the families of such men as enlist subsequent to the 10th day of December last, and instructs the County War Committee to disburse their funds in accordance with said rule. At least, this has been the decision of the Committee in numerous cases where women have applied for their pittance, and in instances where, before the mustering out of the Fusileers and the re-enlistment in other regiments, their claims were considered good and regularly paid. This course of conduct on the part of the War Committee is undoubtedly allowable under the circumstances, as they do not desire,—and it is not right they should—to take the responsibility of paying out large sums of money in a manner unauthorized by the Board of Supervisors. But still the wives of the men who have by a change of regiment never ceased to serve their country—and for which service it is generally known they have not yet received their pay—are as much entitled by all the rules of justice if not by law to receive their weekly stipend from the County as they ever were, and some means should at once be used to warrant the committee in reconsidering their decision on the subject. If they could in some way be assured of the support of the Supervisors in so doing, we know the members of the Committee well enough to say without hesitation, that they would at once resume the payments to the wives and children of all the late Fusileers who have re-enlisted in the county. Cannot this be accomplished?

Another thing: As had been anticipated, many of the men forming Col. Wilson's late regiment, being anxious to return to their homes, or to other parts of the country, to re-enlist, not having been paid off and hence penniless, in order to raise it are disposing of their claims against the Government to sharpers and speculators at a ruinous discount. This should not be allowed. We are credibly informed that this regiment will be the first to receive its pay when the funds shall be appropriated, and we are pleased to observe that the Paymaster having this especial regiment in charge, has exercised his official authority and pointedly refused to recognize the claims of these brokers, and only those of, first, the men themselves, and secondly, the duly executed power of Attorneys of the men directing one of their own own commissioned officers to draw their money. This has, of course, created no little excitement. But the Paymaster is undoubtedly right, and should be sustained in a course calculated and intended to prevent the soldiers from being shaved by sharpers out of their hard-earned dollars. In his refusal to pay other than the officers of the regiment, Paymaster Whitney has done no more than the regulations warrant. In fact, we believe he could not be compelled to pay any one, other than the soldier serving, or his legal heir or administrator.

The pay of the Fusileers is sure to come in due season, and we would warn the men not to be duped, but wait patiently for the appointed day. If they must part with their claims, let them pursue the course pointed out by the Paymaster.

Arrival of Minnesota Soldiers.

On Saturday morning a party of officers connected with the gallant Minnesota Second, who participated in the glorious victory at Somerset, arrived in this city en route for Minnesota, having been detailed for recruiting duty. The party numbered five persons, as follows: Capt. Markham, Co. B; Capt. Foote, Co. I; Sergeant Bailey, Co. A; Sergeant White, Co. K; and Corporal Rampe of Co. G.

They report that their regiment had twelve men killed and thirty-three wounded; consequently about one in every twenty was hit. The fatality would have been much greater but for the fact that three companies of the regiment, sharp shooters, occupied a ditch, from the banks of which they delivered a long and murderous fire upon the enemy, without receiving a scratch in return. About thirty have died from disease, and many are now down with the measles. As soon as the necessary recruits are obtained, about seventy, these gentlemen will immediately rejoin their regiment.

Besides their personal experiences, the party brought with them various trophies of the fight. They have an old-fashioned flint-lock carbine, a sabre, with raised letters—"C. S. A"—on the hilt, and a "tooth-pick," which has a blade about eighteen inches long, made out of a rasp or large file, and fitted with a hilt. The regiment retain as momentoes of their dashing valor, five secession flags. The party left at noon, on Saturday, in the pursuance of their orders.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—On Saturday morning the little son of William Simon, a fireman on the steam fire engine Atlantic, died a most shocking death. The child, who was an only son, and but twenty-two months of age, crawled to the kitchen stove and drank from the spout of a tea-kettle filled with boiling hot water. The little sufferer lingered through Friday night in extreme agony, but death put a period to his tortures on Saturday morning.

ARREST OF A SECESSIONIST.

Seizure of $300,000 in Confederate Scrip.

Some three weeks since a tall, dark-complexioned man, with jet black eyes and hair and beard of the same color, pretending to hail from Memphis, Tenn., called upon a popular lithographer on Lake street, exhibited some specimens of Confederate scrip, and made known his desire to have an order filled for the execution of a couple of plates, of the denomination of 100s and 50s. The proprietor of the establishment was willing to undertake the job, the price was fixed upon, a proper security given that the pay, some $300, would be forthcoming when the issues were completed, and the gentlemanly southerner took his departure. Such an undertaking had some time previously been offered to another lithographer in the city, but for some reason or another was never finished. The gentleman in question had heard of that transaction. In a short time after the settlement of the contract the artist was in consultation with the Superintendent of Police. The job of lithographing went on swimmingly, and on Saturday was completed and ready for delivery to Mr. Hendricks, the gentleman from the South. He called, was satisfied with the execution of his order, paid the sum agreed upon, and with the package of blank scrip under his arm took his departure from the shop. But at the foot of the stairs Mr. Hendricks was met by a gentleman who had a little business affair to settle with him at the office of Mr. Bradley, in the basement of the Court House. This agreeable gentleman had no objections to carrying the Southerner's load for him. The Southerner consented and meekly followed the detective to the headquarters of his superior. This was on Saturday morning. When taken before the Superintendent and Government Agent, John C. Miller, the prisoner was relieved of some $600 in good Northern funds and the Confederate scrip, the latter amounting to about $300,000. He gave his name as J. N. Hendricks, and claimed to be a native of Ohio. He also asserted that the blank sheets of scrip he had manufactured were counterfeits, and but calculated to swindle the rebels; that he had a perfect understanding with the Government officials at Washington and could do more damage to the cause of the South—and hence more good to the Federal cause, with his money, than could be done with one hundred thousand men. His statements were doubted, however, and did not seem to correspond with his previous movements; and further, it was well known that no such fraud had been or would be countenanced by the United States authorities.

The scrip captured with Hendricks consists of about equal amounts of $100 and $50 bills, in every respect as well lithographed and printed upon paper of as good a quality as that used for the original and genuine Confederate checks, specimens of which were found upon the person of the prisoner. The following is a description of both blank issues:

The hundreds read, "Six months after the date of the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, the Confederate States of America will pay one Hundred Dollars to bearer. Richmond, Virginia, September 2d, 1861."

At the right of center is the following:—"Fundable in Confederate stock bearing eight per cent. interest." At the left upper and inner corner is a square border containing the words, "Receivable in payment of all dues except export dues." In the left lower corner is a sailor leaning upon an anchor, with ships in the distance. In the right upper corner the figures "100," right lower corner, the letter "C." Vignette, negroes loading bales of cotton upon a wagon; cotton-press and gin in the distance.

The fifties have the same general inscriptions, the vignette being the Goddess of Commerce, surrounded by money bags and sitting upon a strong chest, with a train of cars in the distance. In the left lower corner is a nautical scene—two sailors, one having a caulking hammer in his hand.

After an examination and consideration of his case it was determined for the safety of all concerned to send Mr. Hendricks to Fort Lafayette, and he started for that locality last evening in charge of an United States officer.

Several persons in the city are suspected of complicity in the transactions of Mr. Hendricks, but as yet the police have not been able to obtain sufficient evidence of their criminality to warrant their arrest. The wires are laid for them, however, and it will not be long before they will be in durance vile with their principal.

The Forty-Eighth Indiana Regiment.

The Forty-Eighth Indiana Regiment—as was previously announced by telegraph—left Goshen, Ind., at noon on Friday, by the Michigan Southern road, connecting with the Illinois Central road at the crossing near Ainesworth, which place they left at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon on route for Cairo, filling twenty-eight passenger coaches, and having eight cars of baggage.

The Forty-eighth is probably one of the finest of the Indiana regiments. The officers were chosen with perfect unanimity, and in nearly every instance are men of military experience. The privates of the regiment comprise the very bone and sinew of the State, and will come fully up to the standard of Indiana troops.

The following is the roster of the regiment:

COLONEL, Norman Eddy, St. Joseph.
LIEUT. COLONEL, Melvin B. Hascall, Elkhart.
MAJOR, Dewitt Rugg, Allen.
ADJUTANT, Edward S. Stanfield, St. Joseph.
QUARTERMASTER, Charles L. Murray, Elkhart.
SURGEON, Levi I. Ham, St. Joseph.
ASS'T SURGEON, Frank F. Brysen, Elkhart.
COMPANY A—Capt. Benj. D. Townsend, Elkhart.
" B—Capt. H. W. Sutphen, South Bend.
" C—Capt. Daniel Crumpmaker, Laporte.
" D—Capt. Orson Wilson, Laporte.
" E—Capt. Thos. B. Roberts, South Bend.
" F—Capt. Barnett Byrket, Mishawaka.
" G—Capt. Richard F. Mann, Elkhart.
" H—Capt. Gustave Paulus, Goshen.
" I—Capt. Edward I. Wood, Goshen.
" K—Capt. David Snyder, Jasper Co.

A DISAGREEABLE PECULIARITY.—One of the peculiarities which Professor Anderson occasionally indulges in is a disagreeable way of browbeating persons among the audience who venture to question the integrity of his performances, or to indulge in an inquiring turn of mind. A controversy occurred a night or two since, resulting from the desire of a gentleman to probe the second-sight performance. He put a small envelope in the box which had a name inside of it, but which could not be read without breaking the seal. In this dilemma the second sight failed, and Anderson resorted to the very discreditable trick of abusing the author of the contrivance, which was neither polite nor beneficial. In numerous other instances he has allowed his roughness to display itself, and those who have accepted his challenge to detect his tricks have found themselves engaged in a controversy which was not characterized by the most gentlemanly surroundings. Whatever Mr. Anderson's own estimate of himself may be, he is not too good to be talked to by civil people, or to return civil treatment for the cash which is paid into his box office.—*Chicago Times, yesterday.*

The above is a very mild reproof for an unwarrantable assault made on a respectable citizen in the audience. After Professor Anderson has challenged investigation, he is certainly not justified in assailing the person who accepts his offer, and detects, or thinks he detects, how it is performed. He has been handsomely patronized by our citizens, and they expect him to treat his audience with common courtesy.

A COMPLIMENT WELL MERITED.—In the correspondence of an Eastern exchange we find the following handsome compliment paid to Taylor's Battery of the Chicago Light Artillery, which has already done marked service for the country and will add to its reputation whenever the opportunity presents itself again. The extract is as follows:

"While here I would like to say a word in praise of Taylor's. It consists of six guns, four six-pounders and two twenty pound howitzers. The men are, in all respects, the most gentlemanly crowd that I ever met. Almost every private in the command is a man of wealth, refinement and high social position at home; all carry into camp with them the refinements of social life. They were in the battle of Fredericktown, Mo., and also in the bloody combat at Belmont, opposite Columbus, in which they fought so desperately that they won from their opponents the title of "Taylor's Devils." The same gentleman also sent them up word by a late flag of truce from Columbus, that if ever the war ended, they should give the "Taylor Devils" a supper somewhere in Dixie."

INSTALLATION SERVICES.—Rev. Samuel Wolcott, late of this city, was installed as Pastor of the Plymouth Church at Cleveland, on Wednesday last. The *Leader* of that city, speaking of the services, says: "The preacher, Professor Fisk, of Chicago, is not much known in this vicinity, but his discourse was a masterly effort, and commanded the closest attention. His style is simple and perspicuous, direct and strong, and his spirit is fervid. He threw his whole soul into his sermon, and both in doctrine and performance magnified the preacher's office. The other prominent parts were assigned to Rev. Messrs. Thomas and Brewster, of this city, and Fairfield of Oberlin, and were all admirable, each sustaining the other, and contributing to the general effect. The tender closing prayer of the Rev. Mr. Hawks, breathed the cordial Christian fellowship of another communion."

CHICAGO LIGHT GUARDS, ATTENTION!—There will be a meeting of this corps on Monday evening, February 10th, for business and drill. Every member must be present at roll call. No excuse will be accepted.
Per order of the Captain.
E. T. [illegible], Orderly Sergeant.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued Saturday by Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, on the affidavit of George Rheingraber, directed to Col. Joseph M. Bell, of the 13th Regiment Cavalry, demanding the delivery in court of the body of one Christy Koeth, a nephew of the applicant. The affidavit sets forth that the said Koeth is a minor, and under the age of eighteen years, and that he is now imprisoned at Camp Douglas under color of a certain pretended enlistment in the army of the United States. The writ was made returnable on Monday morning.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.—The business transacted by the Recorder's Court on Saturday was confined to the trial of John C. Stone and Florence McCarthy, on a charge of forgery, which was not concluded at a late hour in the evening. Mrs. Bridget Chase, indicted for attempting to pick ladies' pockets in the lobby of the Post Office, was arraigned and gave bail in $500 for her appearance for trial from day to day.

In the Chancery branch of the same Court, before M. A. Rorke, Esq., a suit for divorce was in progress, in which Henry Maxwell was plaintiff, and Isabella Maxwell, defendant. There is no particular public interest contained in the application for divorce, other than the facts that the defendant, it is alleged, has for some years been an habitual drunkard and has a son of seven years of age whose custody the father prays that he may have. The trial was in progress when the Court adjourned for the day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Thos. Drummond.*—No. 490—Chancery. Frank Cooling vs. Henry T. Rice. Report of master confirmed. Decree to be prepared by Mr. Haaf. No. 585—W. R. Adams vs. F. G. Adams. Motion of plaintiff for a new trial overruled and judgment rendered. No. 599—Bank of Geneva vs. The Marine Bank of Chicago; motion for a new trial overruled and judgment on verdict. No. ——. Chancery. J. H. Lewis vs. W. E. Roberts; order entered as prepared, appointing M. Readon to serve process on Marshal Jones. No. 665—Jacob O. Joyce et al vs. Nathaniel Colver, Jr., et al; motion for a new trial overruled and judgment. No. 627—J. W. Davidson vs. A. S. Smith; dismissed on motion of plaintiff. No. 823—National Bank of Boston vs. J. K. Pollard; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 512—Pratt Roberts vs. Abram James; dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—No. 966—A. G. Davis et al vs. John H. Gale; verdict for defendant—motion for a new trial by plaintiff. No. 601—C. T. Wheeler vs. B. Shepard; motion for a new trial by defendant—sustained and new trial granted. No. 754—Charles Kohlbe vs. George H. Flichman; motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment by defendant overruled and judgment on verdict. Appeal prayed for and allowed on filing bond for $300, to be approved by the court. Bill of exceptions to be filed in five days, bond in twenty days. No. 555—John B. Parsons vs. American Express Co., motion for a new trial by defendant sustained.

NOTE.—In Thursday's issue we were made to say that case No. 987, before Judge Goodrich rendered a judgment against C. D. Brooks, Esq. This was an error in the name of the defendant. No such judgement was rendered.

A CARD.—The Sisters of Mercy in charge of the Orphan Asylum, return most sincere thanks to Geo. Smyth, Esq., banker, for his generous annual donation of one hundred dollars for the support of the poor and destitute orphans. As these poor little ones are in a state of extreme destitution at present, this true christian charity of this benevolent gentleman is fully appreciated, and most gratefully acknowledged. The prayers of the poor orphans will ascend continually to heaven and be his best reward on earth, and his passport to eternity.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Range of Thermometer for last week, noted by E. L. O'Hara, Druggist, No. 30 West Randolph street:

1862.			7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Feb.	2	7	15	22
Monday,	..	3	26	30	23
Tuesday,	..	4	6	20	23
Wednesday,	..	5	28	40	38
Thursday,	..	6	33	32	29
Friday,	..	7	15	24	23
Saturday,	..	8	15	18	15

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Bridgeport M. E. Sunday School, which was to have been held this (Monday) evening, February 10th, will be postponed two weeks.

AN EATING HOUSE.—Where the business man, or laborer can get a meal suited to the extent of his appetite and the state of his purse, is one of the necessities of the city. Such a place is kept by S. H. Thompson, No. 58 Dearborn street. feb10-2t.

☞ The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Out of justice to Madame Victorina Hollard, who resides at No. 65 Wabash avenue, in the city of Chicago, I have thought proper to make the following statement: I have been afflicted with cancer in the stomach for several years, during which time I had called upon the best medical men in this city, and had been treated more or less by them, and received no good whatever, and at last pronounced my case incurable, and said I could not live but a short time, and for the last nine months before putting myself under her treatment, could not eat anything but buttermilk, and in the course of a month after she commenced treating me, threw the cancer off my stomach, and in the course of three weeks more got entirely well, and so far as I can learn, her treatment and success in the cure of other diseases is truly wonderful, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is my honest belief that there is no disease curable but what will give way to her treatment. My residence is at the corner of Canal and West Taylor streets. ANTHONY MOORE.
February 5, 1862.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h221-ly

☞ A most admirable instrument is Hyatt's Patent Knife and Scissors Sharpener. Small ones for family use; large ones for hotels, meat markets, &c. Every machine warranted to suit. For sale at No. 15 Custom House Place. jan27-1m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov19

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-ly

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$800	20 horse power	$1,350
8 " "	875	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	[illegible]	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	950	35 " "	2,000
16 " "	1,100	40 " "	2,200

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
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MILWAUKEE
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Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 6th, 1862.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held in Chicago at the Office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 11th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other matters as may be presented.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY, EVENING, Feb. 8, 1862.

The money market during the week was excessively dull and uninteresting up to yesterday, when the prospect of the passage of the Demand Treasury Note bill, and the news of the taking of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, produced a cheering effect. It was manifested in a buoyant hopeful feeling rather than in any considerable increase of transactions. Operators need time to discuss and digest the news and make an average of the real prospects ahead, before acting largely. Should our army now upon the line of Tennessee be able to push forward and occupy Nashville or Memphis, or what would be better, both of them, and the Treasury note bill pass the Senate, the West would be in high spirits.

Money for all real business purposes is abundant. Most of the Banks have more money than they can employ safely and profitably. The demand continues to come mainly from the pork and provision trade; though some of the Bankers report rather more call from the grain dealers. It will increase of course as we approach the opening of navigation.

The supply of Exchange is still far beyond the demand. The banks take it at par from customers, and sell nominally at ¼ of 1 per cent. premium; but most of them are glad to concede an ⅛ on round lots. Indeed 1-16 is sometimes accepted from each other.

Gold is firm at quotations, viz: 2¾ per cent. premium buying, and 3½ selling rates.

As an example of premium and other funds, we mention that

WILLARD & KEAN, No. 8 Clark street, are giving 1¼ premium in New York Exchange for the bills of the Bank of the State of Indiana; ¼ premium for Canada, and ½ premium for Iowa. They take Pittsburgh at 1 per cent. discount for Exchange, and Wisconsin at 1¼.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There was a mail for Europe to-day, and a few sixty-day sterling bills were sold by banking firms at 113¾@114. Some firms quote 114½@115, and do not care about selling. Prime commercial were offered at 112½@113¼; on Paris, 5.00@4.98¾; Bremen, 82@82¼; Hamburgh, 37¼@38; and Amsterdam, 42½@43.—*N. Y. World, Thursday.*

TREASURY NOTES IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Times* of Thursday gives the following as the Wall street joke for the day:

An anecdote is current on the street to the effect that a nervous holder of United States notes went into a Broker's office this morning to sell the notes at a small discount in current funds. The sale was made, and a check on one of the banks taken in payment, which check, on presentation, was paid in the same description of currency! As no sharp practice was really designed, the discount on the Notes was no doubt refunded, and the holder left to the conclusion that if United States Notes are not good current funds, nothing else short of gold and silver is likely to be considered better.

Whenever Wall street gets tired of Demand Notes, let them be sent West. Our banks cannot get them fast enough to supply the wants of the people.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* says:

In our money market the movements on Friday failed to develop any new feature. Eastern exchange is firm at par buying and ⅛ premium selling. There is a moderate demand for gold at 2 premium buying and 3¼ premium buying and 3½ premium selling. The notes of the State Bank of Indiana are saleable at 1 per cent. prem. for other currency. Should the legal tender clause of the Treasury note act become a law, the Indiana banks will probably use demand notes instead of coin in redeeming their issues. This would enable the banks to put out their circulation again. The Indiana banks deserve great credit for the promptness with which they have paid coin. The circulation has been forced home rapidly, but they have stood up firmly under the run.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Rates of specie and exchange remain as heretofore noted. There is no great demand for either, while currency is very close. Treasury notes are no longer at a premium, the supply of exchange being equal to the demand, and are now received and paid out by our banks on a footing with other current funds.

HUDSON RIVER R. R.—The January earnings of this road show the largest increase on the records of the corporation, as follows:

January, 1862	$307,330.18
January, 1861	233,157.37
Increase	$84,172.81

Emeute Among Bank Note Printers.

The elaborate and very interesting "puff" of the American Bank Note Company, in the latest *Harper's Magazine*, has very much exercised rival concerns, if we may judge from their "offers to bet" that appear in the New York papers. First, the Union Bank Note Company, at Newark, N. J., offer to bet $1,000 that, instead of the American Company having "the only geometrical and cycloidal lathe in existence," it has one itself in daily operation, that will do better work than the other. The Company further challenges the American to a comparison of work on general principles. But the way the New York Bank Note Company comes down on its Wall street rival is magnificently stunning. It offers to bet $20,000 in $1,000 takes, on each of the following twenty propositions, to-wit:

1st. That the notice of the Bank Note Company in Harper's *Magazine* is not calculated to prevent counterfeiting.
2d. That the work of the "Geometrical Lathe," used in 1820, on bank notes, was more secure against counterfeiting than any used at the present day.
3d. That the "Patent Green Tint" does not prevent counterfeiting.
4th. That it does not prevent photography.
5th. That it does not prevent alterations as effectually as methods not patented.
6th. That the Associated Banks of Boston for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, pronounced it worthless in a printed circular to banks and bankers in 1857.
7th. That the late issue of fifty millions Treasury notes, in the matter of engraving, display a total ignorance or disregard of the first principles in the prevention of counterfeiting.
8th. That they have been unnecessarily made, through carelessness or ignorance, or both, in a manner to tempt counterfeiters, beyond anything the world has known before.
9th. That the writer has made the only invention of a new quality of note engraving (to take the place of the Geometrical Lathe) since the year 1818.
10th. That said work is readily distinguished, and that it is *more difficult to counterfeit* than any work the Geometrical Lathe ever produced.
11th. That the writer is the author of the only scientific and truly disinterested work on Bank Note Engraving that has ever been published in this country.
12th. That the book alluded to proves incontrovertibly, that the American system of note engraving is a system of counterfeiting in its very nature.
13th. That the system was, substantially, invented by the first counterfeiter the world ever knew.
14th. That he was hung for the invention in 1758.
15th. That the American inventors of our system of note engraving applied for the work of the Bank of England in 1820, and that the bank after a careful investigation pronounced it "utterly worthless" as a means of preventing counterfeiting.
16th. That it has been continued in practice in this country by unjust and injudicious legislation.
17th. That the chief managers of note engraving companies are (or soon will be in the natural course of present proceedings) mere capitalists and speculators.
18th. That it is a monopoly highly injurious to the public interest.
19th. That the "Seropean patent," "patent stripes," "patent lathe work configuration" "patent green tints," red letters, and all other contrivances of the kind in use on bank notes, are worse than useless as a means of preventing frauds upon the people by counterfeiters.
20th. That the combined forces of all the note engraving companies dare not meet the writer in a discussion of the foregoing propositions, before a select committee of the American Institute, or any scientific and impartial Judge and jury.
W. L. ORMSBY.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 8, 1862.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1044	10792	3536	1930	1929	1659
R I R R	955	7000	350	....	350	350
I C R R	300	8750	5600	....	....	40
C B & Q R R	291	350	693	....	265	....
N. W. R. R	892	1816	75	97	538	....
A & St L R R	....	1950	....	....	....	....
Total	3492	30658	10554	2027	3098	2049

	LH'gs No.	DH'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	60	1246	84	9770	....	17370
R I R R	964	1330	312	14930	68209	....
I C R R	516	170	480	....	7570	1180
C B & Q R R	2170	1186	487	15736	66183	17369
N W R R	42	265	13	2091	....	2235
A & St L R R	130	68	56	800	....	....
Total	3882	4265	1432	44227	141962	38154

There was a fair attendance on 'Change and the markets were moderately active.

The Provision market was quiet. The demand for Mess Pork is still light and the market remains nominal. There are no orders to fill either for Canada, New York or Boston, and the calm which prevails tends to frighten off mere speculators, of which there were quite a number a few days since. Prime Mess Pork is in limited demand, with sales of 60 bbls at $8.25. For round lots, however, there are buyers at $8.50. English Meats are dull and the market on Cumberland Middles shows a decline of ¼c—450 bxs having changed hands at 4c. Bulk Meats are in active demand for the Baltimore trade, and we note sales of 300,000 lbs at 3¼c for Hams and $2.30, loose. Lard is still freely offered, but there is rather more inquiry. To-day 850 bbls and trcs were sold at 6¼c for choice city steam-evaporated, 6¼c for prime city kettle, 6¼c for city steam, and 5¼c for Gut Lard.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 8,147. The demand for Dressed Hogs was more active, both by shippers and packers, and we note an advance of 5c per 100 lbs—with sales at $2.65@2.85. Live Hogs were easier—prices showing a further decline of 2½@5c per 100 lbs. Only about 3,000 head changed hands, at a range of $2.30@2.50 gross—the bulk of the sales being principally at $2.30@2.35 for light and $2.40 for heavy.

The demand for Flour was more active and the market was steady, with sales of 2,000 brls at $3.75@3.92½ for fair to good Spring Extras, and $3.40 for good Superfine. The Wheat market was easier, but without any material decline—sales being moderate at 77c for No 1 Spring, and 71½@72c for No 2 Spring. Corn was in better request, and prices show an advance of ½c per bushel—about 40,000 bushels having changed hands at 22½@22¾c for Mixed in store. Oats were quiet at 16½c in store. Rye was in good demand, with sales of No 1 in store at 38c and on track at 35c. Barley is in active demand and firm at 35@40c.

There is an active shipping and local demand for Highwines, and the market has advanced ½c per gal—with sales at 16½c.

There was considerable demand for Beef Cattle to-day and the market closed steady and a shade firmer—with sales at $1.75@3.50 for inferior to extra shipping.

A standard vessel (now below) was taken to-day at 27c for the first three downward trips for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo—or 9c each trip.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Schr Millard Fillmore (now on the lower lakes), first three trips at 9c ℔ bushel for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—There is little or no demand for Mess Pork and the market is nominal at $9.75. PRIME MESS PORK—60 brls at $8.25. BULK MEATS—In better demand. Sales were: 100,000 lbs city cured Hams at 3¼c loose; 200,000 lbs city cured Shoulders, at $2.30 loose; 300 pcs Desmoine-cut Shoulders, at 2c, loose. ENGLISH MEATS—Dull and a shade lower. Sales, 450 bxs Cumberland Middles at 4c. GREEN MEATS—2,000 pcs Green Hams at 3c; 2,000 pcs Green Sides at 3¼c. LARD—Unchanged, but more active. Sales, 200 brls and tcs choice steam-evaporated Leaf (Toby & Booth's) at 6¼c; 350 brls and tcs steam-rendered Leaf at 6¼c; 200 tcs prime city kettle-rendered Leaf at 6¾c; 100 tcs Gut Lard at 5¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,492 bbls. Market steady. Sales, 50 brls "Commercial" r. h. spring extra at $3.92½; 100 brls "Island" (Batavia) at $3.85; 600 brls good extra f. h. at $3.80; 50 brls "Wolf River" at $3.80; 500 brls "Kane Co." r. h. at $3.87½; 100 brls "Commercial" in sacks at $3.60—sacks returned; 192 brls "Morgan" f. h. at $3.80; 100 brls "Island XXX" at $3.75—subject to storage; 184 brls "Stark" super at $3.40.

WHEAT—Received, 30,658 bu. Market quiet and easier. Sales, 25,000 bu No. 1 Spring in lots at 77c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 71½c; 5,000 bu do at 71¾c; 10,000 bu do at 72c.

CORN—Received, 10,554 bu. Market more active and ½c higher. Sales, 37,000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 4,000 bu do at 22¾c.

OATS—Received, 2,027 bu. Market quiet. Sales 2,000 bu No. 1 in store at 16½c.

RYE—Received, 3,098 bu. In good demand and firm. Sales, 2,800 bu No. 1 in store at 38c; 400 bu do at 35c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 2,049 bu. Market firm, with an upward tendency. Sales, 1,500 bu good at 40c del; 1,200 bu do on p. t.; 100 bags fair quality at 35c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—80 bu choice at $1.70.

HIGHWINES—Advanced ½c. Sales 216 brls at 16½c; 200 brls to arrive at 16c.

ALCOHOL—Advanced 1c per gal—closing at 35@37c.

BUTTER—42 firkins choice at 9½c.

EGGS—Fresh, 9@10c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.75 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 5@7½c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Steady at 35@45c ℔ bu.

HIDES—Green Salted, 5½@6c; Green Country, 5@5½c; Dry Flint, 12@12½c.

TALLOW—In good demand at 7½@7¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 4,265. Market more active and 5c better. Sales were:

400 Hogs averaging	275 lbs at		$2.85
125	280		2.85
328	298		2.85
22	290		2.85
120	300		2.85
17	331		2.85
15	265		2.80
600	at $2.65@2.80	—dividing on	200 lbs.
340	at 2.65@2.81¼		200 lbs.
2800	at 2.65@2.85		200 lbs.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1862.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1862.

The receipt of Beef Cattle and Hogs for the week ending to-day, compare as follows:

	BEEVES.	HOGS.
Week ending Feb. 8	3,442	24,395
" " Feb. 1	2,421	27,685
" " Jan. 25	2,909	32,933
" " Jan. 17	2,023	22,482
" " Jan. 10	1,931	29,948
" " Jan. 4	3,516	72,000
" " Dec. 30	1,186	37,936
" " Dec. 23	2,952	38,085
" " Dec. 16	1,948	28,645
" " Dec. 9	2,271	45,893
" " Dec. 2	2,781	30,107

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT OR TOLEDO.

	CATTLE.	HOGS. Per 100 lbs.
Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, large cars	$50	33 cts.
Cars of 210 feet	45	33 "
Michigan Central, small cars	40	33 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, large cars	90	58 "
Cars of 210 feet	77	58 "
Michigan Central, small cars	70	58 "
Fort Wayne cars, 254 feet	82	58 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chic. cars of 224 feet	77	55 "
Michigan Southern, large cars	85	55 "
Cars of 210 feet	72	55 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½ cents per 100 less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE—The market this week has been unusually brisk, but there is no material change in prices. In the early part of the week, under an active inquiry by shippers and packers, with light receipts, the market was firm, and prices advanced 10@15c per 100 lbs; but on Thursday and Friday the supply was very heavy, and the market became easier.

Prime Shipping Cattle have been particularly firm, and prices have ruled from $3.00@3.25, and one lot of 64 very extra brought about $3.50.

Medium stock were in good supply and the market was brisk at $2.50@2.70—the bulk of the sales of this quality being to Frederick & Co. of Pennsylvania, to fill a Government contract—their purchase amounting to about 900 head.

The packers have been heavy buyers within the past three days and they have paid $2.50@2.80, and some as high as $3.00@3.25, to make tierce and India Mess Beef.

Thin cattle were dull and neglected, with sales at $1.75@2.25.

At Sherman's yards the supply was unusually liberal and the market very brisk. The best cattle in the yards this week, was a lot of 64 head, received by Norris to be shipped to Rhode Island. They were fed in Illinois on the line of the Burlington Railroad, and were universally admired. They were sold at $57.00 per head—equal to about $3.50 per 100 lbs. Leach sold to Cragin & Co. 62 head of very choice young Illinois steers at $3.25. Cooley sold a lot of 29 head of prime, well-fatted Illinois steers at $3.10. They were purchased by Mr. Sample. Dunweiss also sold 31 head of very fine cattle at $3.00. Adams sold to Rankin, 31 head prime stock at $3.25—to be shipped to New York; Scaling sold to Cragin & Co., for India Mess Beef, 32 head, at $3.00. Chandler sold to Cragin & Co., 31 head at $2.80. Orndorf sold to Hancock 32 head of very fair Iowa Beeves at $2.75. Rankin sold to Sinclair 20 head of good shipping beeves at $3.00. Colt sold 26 head at $3.00. Messrs. Morris, Reinneman and Waixel sold to Frederick & Co., about 400 head of medium stock for the army of the Potomac, at $2.65. Conger sold to Cragin & Co., 100 head of good packing cattle at $2.87½, and the same firm purchased during the past three days, about 300 head at $2.75.

At the close the yards were pretty well emptied—taking into consideration the heavy supply—and prices close about the same as last week. We quote:

Extra shipping	$3.25@3.50
Good to prime shipping	3.00@3.25
Good to prime packing	2.50@2.80
Common to medium	[illegible]
Inferior	1.75@2.00

HOGS—Under light receipts in the early part of the week, the market was buoyant, and prices advanced 10@15c per 100 lbs. Within the past two days, however, the receipts have been more liberal, and the market has been easier.

TO-DAY the buyers were less anxious to take hold, and we note a depreciation of 2½@5c. The sales at the various yards were as follows:

363 Hogs at	337 lbs at	$2.50
489	317	2.45
91	290	p. t.
899	280	2.40
103	264	p. t.
186	260	2.35
102	256	2.32
199	242	2.30
131	220	p. t.

SHEEP—The demand is light and the market quiet. Sales to-day were:—63 head av. 79 lbs at $2.76 per 100 lbs; 147 head av. 108 lbs at $3.50 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Feb. 5, 1862.

[Abridged from the New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,400.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality ... 8 @8½ | Ordinary ... 6 @6
Medium ... 7 @7½

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 9½c.
The general average of the market at 7c.
The most of the sales range from 6 to 8c.
Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 4,738.

This is 2,349 head more than last week, and 448 head more than the average of last year. The average number of each Wednesday market last year was 3,686 head, while the number to-day being 3,400, shows 286 head less than the average, and 1,272 head more than this week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	801	Connecticut	30
Pennsylvania	17	New Jersey	40
Ohio	1136	Michigan	346
Indiana	479	Missouri	34
Illinois	1422	Canada	54
Kentucky	59		
Total			4,418

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—Those who received and sold their stock yesterday are certainly better off than those here to-day, for the arrivals have been altogether too large for the demand, and it will be very difficult to close out all the stock before night, even at a reduction upon the current rates yesterday, and at lower prices than prevailed last Wednesday. The number actually on sale for this week's market, will foot up about 3,400 and the average price will not exceed last week, though some of the best bullocks have sold higher, but the average quality is not as good, and that will reduce the average price. The market, however, closes to-day with this advantage over last Wednesday, that there are not any large lots of cattle to come in before next market, as has been the case since the last regular market day, and which has had a depressing effect upon this market. With the beautiful weather that we have had yesterday and to-day, with only 3,400 head of bullocks on sale, following the small number in our last report, and those all in the yards at one time, there would have been no difficulty in raising the price from a half to a whole cent a pound. But as the stock has come scattering along all through the week, the price has been uncertain and business irregular, and no advance can be made, and we see none in the prospective, for the market to-day closes half a cent lower than it opened, and stock not all sold.

SALES OF ILLINOIS STOCK.

Martin & Valentine sold a drove of 76 Illinois steers for Steele, a good many of them pretty hard sort to sell, and some good fair, at an average of say 7½c on light estimation of weight.

John A. Merritt sold one of John T. Alexander's droves of common Illinois steers, 16 of the tail at $47, which is a little over 7c ℔ lb, and the top at about 8c, which is no better than last week. He also sold one nice pair of country Oxen at about 9c ℔ lb.

Simon Ulery sold Alexander's other drove—58 good fair Illinois steers—av. 7 cwt. at 8c.

Murray & Glover sold 48, and Carey 19, of Illinois steers for Phipps & Co.—a very good drove—first rate Ill. steers, av. 7¼ cwt., and nearly 8½c ℔ lb.

Mead & Bloomer have 48 nice smooth Ill. steers, bought of E. Nichols, that will average 7¼ cwt, and not sell at over 8c ℔ lb.

Sage, Pickering & Dudley sold for Everson 48 fair Illinois steers, averaging 6¾ cwt, at 7½@8c.

G. White sold H. E. Smith's drove of good Illinois steers at an av. of 8c on 7¼ cwt, only eight of them at 8c.

Heath & Winslow brought in a good drove of 77 Ill. steers, which they estimate at strong 7¼ cwt; they were sold wholesale by Budlong at $38, to Williams & Barnes, who estimate them at 7¼ cwt, at which they are selling them generally at 8¼c.

Henry Myers sold W. A. Morton's drove of Illinois steers and big Oxen at 8c upon 7¼ cwt average.

Isaac Budlong has 63 head of Illinois steers part of them from the farm of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, and estimated to average 6¾ cwt, selling for Curtis & Dee, at prices that may average 7½c.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 27,880.

The following are the quotations of Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market:

Corn-fed Hogs ℔ cwt, live weight ... $3.40@3.50.
Distillery Hogs ... None.

The great flood of hogs that has been flowing this way for several months, continues, only being checked a little by the snow for a day or two, but not enough to relieve the pressure upon the market, which keeps the price down to what it is, which is a little lower than ever this week. The arrivals of dressed hogs continue large, and that effects the live hog market slightly.

From some unaccountable reason, in the face of decline here, there was a slight rise within the past week at Buffalo. Was it owing to "a telegraph lie," such as are often sent out by interested parties?

G. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs to-day.

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed large size	3.45@3½c.	4½@4¾c
Second quality corn fed	3¼@3.45c.	4¼@4½c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3.45@3½	4½@4¾c
Large size, still-fed, fat		@
Second quality, still fed	2¾@3c.	3½@3¾c.

Philadelphia Flour Market—Feb. 6.

There is more activity in flour to-day at previous quoted rates, and sales of 5,000@6,000 brls are reported at full prices, including mixed and straight superfine at $5.20@5.25, mostly at the latter rate; $5.44@5.70 for common and good extras, part Pennsylvania; $5.70@6 for common and choice extra family; $4.75@5 for fine flour, and $4 per brl for middlings. The bulk of the sales were of extra and extra family, which are most inquired for, and firm. The sales to the trade are moderate, within the same range of prices for superfine and extras, and $6.25 to $6.75 per brl for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye flour is steady at $3.50, and Pennsylvania corn meal at $3 per brl, and but little doing in either. The receipts to-day are: 2,160 brls flour, 6,243 bu wheat, 570 bu rye, 1,987 bu corn, 2,100 bu oats, and 1,923 bu barley.

Cambridge Cattle Market, Feb. 5.

Whole number of cattle at market 747—mostly beeves and stores—consisting of working oxen, milch cows, and one, two and three year olds.

Remarks:—The market was well stocked to-day with cattle and sheep, and well attended by buyers. The cattle were of good quality generally, and prices about the same as last week. The average for extra cattle was $6.50 ℔ cwt, but there was a few pairs of fancy that sold as high as $7 ℔ cwt., and one pair that weighed 54 cwt. alive, sold for $8.32 ℔ cwt. shrink, about equal to $7.50 ℔ cwt. net. Although there was about three times the number of sheep there was last week, they sold quick at last week's prices.

Baltimore Cattle Market—Feb. 6.

CATTLE—The offerings at the State Scales to-day added up 700 head, being 250 head less than were offered last week. Of the above offerings 300 head were driven to Washington, the balance being taken by city packers and butchers at $3.50@5.00 ℔ 100 lbs. The sales at the outside figure were quite moderate, the bulk bringing from $3.50@4.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOGS—Live hogs were in light supply, and prices ruled slightly higher than last week. We quote at $4.50@5.00 ℔ 100 lbs.

Provision Contracts Awarded at Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The following awards were made to-day by Maj C. L. Kilburn, U. S. C.:

Dubois & Auger, 200 barrels mess pork, at $9.72.
Wilson, Eggleston & Co., 200 barrels mess pork, at $9.72.
Brooks, Johnson & Co., 19 barrels mess pork, at $9.74.
Jas. Beattie & Co., 10,000 lbs new ribbed bacon side, at 4¾c.
J. Rawson, 7,500 lbs new ribbed bacon sides, at 4 90-100c.
N. W. Thomas & Co., 18,850 lbs new ribbed bacon sides, at 4 92-100c.
N. W. Thomas & Co., 25,000 lbs new ribbed bacon sides, at 4 93-100c.
N. W. Thomas & Co., 16,000 lbs new ribbed bacon sides, at 4 95-100c.
Gardner, Phipps & Co., 8,000 lbs new ribbed bacon sides, at 4 94-100c.
N. W. Thomas & Co., 8,350 lbs new ribbed bacon sides, at 5c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier, Feb. 5th.]

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. H. Northrop, Agent of the B. & M. R., at this place, for the following statement of hog traffic on the line of the above road, which is now so popular with the stock dealers of Iowa:

Number of hogs, live and dressed, received at Chicago from Oct. 1st, 1861, to Feb. 1st, 1862	532,557
Number of hogs, live and dressed, shipped on line of B. & M. R. Railroad from Oct. 1st, 1861, to Feb. 1st, 1862	123,250
Of which was shipped from Ottumwa Station, (estimated) at least	100,000

It will be seen that almost one-fourth of the hogs received at Chicago were shipped on the above road, and nearly one-fifth of the whole number received, were shipped from Ottumwa Station. The hog season is rapidly closing, but there is no doubt that there will yet be shipped 10 or 15,000 head.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 8th.]

The flour market was quiet to-day, but prices were unchanged. Whisky was firm at 17c. Hogs sold at $3.25@3.50, at which the market was firm. Receipts, 1,100 head. Mess pork was in good demand, stimulated by the victory in Tennessee. The sales included 1,500 brls country and city, in lots, at $.75, and 500 do country at $9.50. No standard brands were to be had below $9.75. There was a continued good demand for bulk sides, with sales of 250,000 lbs at 4c loose. Lard firmer at 6¼@6½c, and an advance of ⅛c was asked. Nothing done in bacon, except sugar-cured hams, which sold at 6 to 7c—the latter for canvassed. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Corn was a shade higher with a good demand.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 8th]

There was somewhat more than the usual movement in the produce market to-day. Millers entered the market and bought freely of wheat at full prices. Flour appeared to be a shade better. Corn and oats were very dull. Transactions in barley and rye were mostly on private terms. Whisky continues firm at the last quotation, with liberal sales. Pork packing is about through in this market, and scarcely any hogs coming in.

Ocean Freights in New York—Feb. 6.

Freights continue dull, and rates are irregular. To Liverpool—The engagements are 1,800 bu corn, at 8d in bags; 12,000 bu wheat, at 8d in bags; 3 500 brls flour at 1s 1½@2s 3d in American, and 2s 6d @ 2s 9d in British and Continental ships; 100 tuns and 500 boxs bacon, at 25s; 150 tuns and 300 tcs lard at 25s; and 800 tons provisions by a Bremen vessel at 25s; 150 tons bacon by a British ship at 26s 6d. To Havre—1,000 brls flour at 70c. To Antwerp—A bark with 26,000 bu grain, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Market quiet and steady. Sales were 500 brls at 29@31c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Market heavy with no change in prices. Sales were 13,600 brls at $5.70@5.75 for super state; $5.95@6.00 for extra state; $5.70@5.75 for super western; $5.95@6.05 for common to medium extra western; 6.05@6.10 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.20@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing dull. Canadian flour dull and drooping. Sales 650 brls at $5.7 @5.75 for super; 5.95@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady, with sales at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal unchanged. Sales were 18 brls New Haven at $3.25.

WHISKY—Market quiet and unchanged. Sales, 90 brls at 24½@25c.

GRAIN—Wheat rules quiet, with only a limited supply offering, and holders exhibit no very pressing desire to realize. Sales 600 bu Chicago spring at $1.32; 6,500 bu very choice amber Iowa at $1.40½; 24,700 bu winter red western at $1.42@1.46; and 6,200 white Canadian at $1.45. Rye quiet and firmer at 84@85c. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn opened firm and closed a little slack. Sales 63,000 bu at 65@66 for mixed western in store and delivered; 61 for new yellow Jersey. Oats quiet Sales at 41@42 for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Demand for pork less active and market scarcely so firm; prices, however, without material change. Sales, 650 brls at $12@13 for mess; $12.75@13.50 for prime mess; $8.50@9.50 for prime. Included in the sales are 150 brls new mess at $13.12½. Beef market still rules very quiet. Sales 100 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $10@12 for repacked mess; $13.75@14 for extra mess. Government contract for 2,500 brls extra mess was awarded at $14.25@14.79 for prime mess. Beef and beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut meats inactive. Bacon sides in fair demand. Sales 600 boxes at 6¾@6¼c for western and city Cumberland cut middles; 6½c for western short ribbed do. Dressed hogs a little easier. Sales at 4@4¼c for western; 4¾@4½c for city. Lard in good demand and market rules quite firm. Sales 2,355 brls at 7¾@8¼c, and 500 kegs do at 8½c. Butter very quiet and prices almost nominal; Ohio 12@14c; state 15@21c. Cheese inactive at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar raw, unchanged, with fair to good refined quoted at 7@7¼c. Sales 159 hhds at 6¼@7¼c for Cuba; 8¼c for Porto Rico; 200 hhds Melado at 4c; 122 boxes Havana at 8¼c, and 900 bags Pernambuco on private terms. Molasses rules steady. Sales 200 hhds Porto Rico at 40c; 100 hhds Barbadoes at 31c, and 75 hhds clayed Cuba at 28c.

STOCKS—Stocks are lower and dull. C & T 41¼; M & P D 20; G & C 66; I C scrip 57, s 5; Pan 113, s 30; M C 49¼; Harlem 12¼; Hudson 38¼, s 10; Erie 33¾; Erie pref'd 56¼; N Y C 79¾; Pac Mail 98¼; American gold 103⅝; Mich Southern 1st bonds 89; United States 5s '71 coupons 79¼; U S 5s '74 coupons 79¼; U S 6s 81; Oregon war loan 87; Treasury 7 3-10 ℔ cent 98¼; Tenn 6s 43¼; Va 6s 53; Mich State 8 week bonds 80¼; Ill coupon bonds 80; N Y State 5s '74, 99; Erie 3d bonds 95; M C 8 per cent old bonds 97¼.

MONEY.—Market continues quite firm. 6 per cent. for loans on call; strictly prime paper quoted at 6@7 per cent, chiefly 6½@7 per cent. Sterling exchange closed quiet at 114¼@115. Bankers' bills and gold in good request 3¼@3¾ per cent. prem. The total exports of specie to-day were $1,115,983, California gold bars quoted at 3¼@3¾ per cent. prem. Government stocks weaker. 7 3-10 Treasury notes were sold at 98¼.

General Notices.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY.—Any one having a Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, wishing to dispose of them for part cash, and balance in a
VALUABLE ENGLISH PATENT,
From which a fortune can be realized, can do so by calling on the subscriber, at No. 9 North Canal street. A. VINCENT. fe4-k712-1w

THE NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, just published, called "THE GUIDE MAP," is by far the best and most practical Map in existence. It shows all the Railroads, all the Cities and nearly all the small towns in the United States. Every man should have this map to trace the progress of the War. Sample copies will be sent to those wishing to become Agents on receipt of two dollars. Address RUFUS BLANCHARD, Chicago, Ill. fe5-k724-1w

ATTENTION MILITARY.—Pay day has come, and E. R. BOWEN, 29 Clark street, (up-stairs) is ready to sell SWORDS of all kinds, BELTS, SASHES, BUGLES, SHOULDER STRAPS, CAPS and GLOVES,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
And takes United States Treasury Notes at Par. Genuine Buckskin Military Gauntlets just received. oc15-ly

BUSINESS CHANCE.—For Sale the stock, fixtures and good will of a Clothing and Tailoring Establishment doing a close cash business in a neighboring city. The goods will inventory about $6,000, all purchased before the recent rise in prices. A half interest sold to a good practical Cutter, if preferred. For further particulars inquire of CHAMBERS & LEE, No. 121 Lake street. ja28-k591-2w

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
LADIES FINE SKATES
Closing out at low prices at the Chicago Cutlery Works, Court Place, between State and Dearborn streets, also between Randolph and Washington sts. Skates ground, repaired and made to order. fe4-k704-6t JAMES PATCHEL.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASEN, 31 North Clark street, and 81 and 83 State st. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
At our Auction Room No. 82 Lake street, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of a general assortment in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany, Cottage and Marble Top, Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Marble Top Tables and Stands, Mahogany and Marble Top Washstands, Book Cases, Whatnots, Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Parlor and Easy Chairs, Hall Stands, Piano Stools.
ALSO TO THE TRADE.
A large lot of Black Walnut Bedsteads and Washstands in the wood.
Terms—Cash. Sale positive.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. fe10-k821-2t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake st.
LAW LIBRARY
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12th, at 2½ P.M., the entire Law Library of the late Judge Barron, consisting of over 300 volumes, all of which are to be sold without reserve. The above sale takes place at our Auction Rooms, 82 Lake street.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. fe10-k820-3t

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On MONDAY, Feb. 10th, TUESDAY, Feb. 11th, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12th, and FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, cassimeres, satinetts, cloths, bl'ched sheeting, prints, dress goods, undershirts, wool socks, hose and hoisery, blankets, black silk cravats, suspenders: also, Yankee notions, furnishing goods, clothing. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. fe7-k799-1w

BY S. NICKERSON
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861. au23-l-ly

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation as dressmaker, or to do all kinds of plain sewing. Address "Miss E. Ella," Tribune office. fe8-k802-3t

WANTED.—A furnished house pleasantly and conveniently located, and for which the rent may be paid in board. Good references given if required. Address "C," P. O. box 664, stating location and price of rent. fe5-k787-3t

WANTED.—Information wanted of JOHN RYAN, formerly of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Post office address wanted by his brother, Michael Ryan, who is in the 1st regiment Excelsior Brigade, Co. C., Camp Farman, Md. fe8-k791-3t

WANTED.—At the Waverly HOUSE, No. 223 Kinzie street, a few more boarders to whom board and pleasant rooms will be given for $3.00 per week. Day board $2.50 per week. Also several rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, on very reasonable terms. Trancient $1.00 per day. fe8 k789 3t

WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town in the Western States to sell Holt's French Polish. Smart enterprising agents can make from $3 to $5 per day. But little capital required. For particulars inquire of Fox & Salisbury, 264 South Clark street, or address, with three cent stamp, P. O. Box 2508, Chicago, Ill. fe8-k795-3t

WANTED—To rent a small house on the North or South Side. Such a house can find a good tenant. Address "T," Post Office Box 5. fe7-k785-3t

WANTED—A situation as Salesman, by a former resident of St. Louis, whose references will show that he has for years been very successful in controlling a valuable trade for one of the heaviest houses there. The business of St. Louis being much deranged by the War, the advertiser can draw a large part of this trade, which is a cash and short time, to any good house he may engage with in Chicago. Address "H. D.," care Martin & Bros., Chicago, Ill. fe5-k740-1w

WANTED—A situation in a Hotel or Dining Saloon as Cook or Carver, by a man of much experience, as he has been engaged the last fifteen years in some of the largest Hotels in New York, and can give satisfaction. Is a sober man. Address "R," for three days, Tribune Office. fe5-k728-1w

WANTED—By a man with a family and out of employment, a situation as Book Keeper, Accountant or Copyist. Longer or shorter time. Wages low. Inquire at A. G. DOWNS', 130 Lake street. fe5-k732-1w

WANTED—For a small family, an experienced Cook, who is an excellent washer and ironer, and willing to do diningroom work. None others need apply. Best of city references required. Apply at 370 Ohio street. fe5-k727-5t

WANTED—At the Tribune Job Rooms orders for Job Printing of all kinds, which will be executed on short notice, at cheap rates, and in the best style of the art.

WANTED—To purchase for Cash, Residence Property, improved or unimproved, between Twelfth street and Ringold Place, east of State street. Address "A. B. C." Box 1662 Chicago Post Office, stating location, size of property, price per foot front, &c. fe4-k715-1w

WANTED—To Exchange five thousand dollars worth of Liquors, one thousand dollars worth of Cigars, two dozen good Sewing Machines, for Improved Farms or well located Lands in Iowa, Illinois or Wisconsin. Also, city property and good horses will be received in exchange. Fifteen or twenty per cent cash will be required down. The above stock to be exchanged in lots to suit customers. Address Post Office Box 2750, Chicago. fe3-k677-2w

WANTED—To rent, sell or exchange for a stock of goods, a Hotel in Kewanee, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. The house has been lately finished and fronts 50 feet on two sides and is three stories high. To the purchaser a great bargain will be given. Address the undersigned at Sparland, Marshall County, Illinois. ja25-k569-2w E. R. HURLBUT.

WANTED—To Exchange three Horses, one Light Democratic Wagon, one single Harness and one Sleigh, for House and Lot or Lots, or would exchange for some well improved Farm, and would be willing to pay the difference in cash. Address Post Office Box 6164. ja23-k523-1m

WANTED—A few able bodied men for
Col. Mulligan's 23d Ill. Infantry, U. S. A.
The Enfield Rifle, uniforms furnished on joining, and quarters furnished at Camp Douglas. Time of enlistment, three years. Pay from $13 to $22 per month. Apply to Lieut. JOHN GILMAN, Recruiting Officer, Kingsbury Block. fe7-k770-1m

WANTED—To Trade one-third of forty acres of land situated near
BRIGHTON FAIR GROUNDS,
Outside of City Limits, for a desirable Residence Lot or House and Lot in the city. South Side preferred, east of State street. Difference paid in cash. Address "EXCHANGE," Drawer 6155, Chicago Post Office. ja22-k490-1m

WANTED—A few more able bodied men will be received in the 18th Regular Infantry, U. S. A. [illegible] of rifle uniforms furnished on joining, also good board and lodging. Time of enlistment only three years and the highest pay and bounty paid. Apply to CAPTAIN THOMPSON Commanding, No. 67 Clark street, under the Sherman House. ja.5-k258-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and Colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1659. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de28-k63-ly

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253. oc24-g369-5m

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or for samples, terms, &c, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. ja26-k440 1m

BEES WAX WANTED.—Parties having
BEES WAX,
In large or small quantities, will find a cash purchaser by addressing, stating price, KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street. de25-k25-ly

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000 in a retail dry goods business, already established. A splendid store and excellent opportunity for a good business man. The best of reference given and required. Address Box 4038. The business will be conducted for cash both in purchasing and selling. ja27-k573-3w

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4163, Chicago. ap4'61-ly

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 2552, Chicago, Ill. de17-k868-2m

TO THE ATTORNEYS OF THE NORTHWEST.—An Attorney who has been doing a large and successful practice in the interior of this State, wishes to form a Law Partnership with some other experienced practitioner, for the transaction of a special branch of law business, to-wit:—The Prosecution of the Claims of the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers against the United States Government for Bounty, Money, &c. The office to be located in the City of Chicago. A large and well selected Library will be furnished; also some money, if required. Address until 15th of February, 1862, ARTHUR K. HAMILTON, Chicago, Ill. fe4-k719-8t

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of
Lloyd's Great Military Maps
—AT—
MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square, worth $25—price 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only Map used by Gen. McClellan—worth $25—price 25 cents. Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri—worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America—3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of these Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied. Maps sent anywhere on receipt of price in stamps or otherwise, and two cents to pay postage. Address J. DIXON, Jr., 114 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. P. O. Box 2532.
Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps warranted. Send $1.00 for samples.
Just issued, the best Map of Kentucky in existence, Steel Plate. Colored in Counties four feet square, Price, 50 cents; Book form, $2.00. Sent anywhere by mail. ALL ORDERS FOR THE WEST MUST NOW BE SENT TO THIS OFFICE.
Evidence of the Correctness of Lloyd's Maps:
STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. 11th, 1861.
J. DIXON, JR., Chicago, Ill.:
SIR:—I return you my thanks for a copy of "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Fifteen Southern States." It is undoubtedly a very valuable publication, being accurate and useful. I think very highly of it. I remain, very respectfully, RICHARD YATES, Gov. de9 k704-3w

Lost.

$5 REWARD—DOG LOST.—A Newfoundland Pup, about six months old, black with the exception of feet, tip of tail and a stripe on his forehead and breast. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said dog to the Tribune Office, 51 Clark street, or for information that will lead to his recovery.

A FINE CHANCE FOR ANY one to buy a full set of Furniture, one Stewart's Cooking Stove, full sets of China Crockery, valued at from $350 to $400. This is a rare chance for any one to buy an ENTIRE FITTING OUT for housekeeping and pay for it in board. For any further information call at 122 Dearborn street, near Madison. ja31-k639-1m

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEA[TRE]
Madison street between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain [illegible]
Last week of the distinguished Actress and [illegible]
MATILDA HERO[N]
First Night of Cam[ille]
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10th, MATILDA HERON'S renowned play of
CAMILLE.
Camille ... Matilda [Heron]
The rendition of which character she has [illegible] her's world wide fame, and establish[ed] rank with the GREATEST LIVING A[CTRESSES]
Armand Duval ...
The performance will conclude with
GRAND DANCE BY MISS JENNIE [illegible]
In rehearsal a new play of intense interest
GAMEA THE JEWESS.
Translated from the French of Victor [illegible] MATILDA HERON, the author having [illegible] manuscript copy of the play, after a [illegible] Paris of three months, accompanied by [illegible] he acknowledged her the most [illegible] and adapter who had ever presented [illegible] French public.

BRYAN HA[LL]
Admission 25 cents to body [illegible] and Gallery.
Monday, February 10th, and Fol[lowing] Evenings.
THIRD AND LAST WE[EK]
OF THE
AMAZINGLY SUCCESSFUL [illegible]
OF
Professor Anders[on]
POSITIVELY THE
LAST SIX NIGHT[S]
Of the most Popular Entertainment ever [illegible] Chicago.
Novelties! Novelties!! Nov[elties]
FIRST NIGHT OF
THE BONNET FROM THE CLO[UDS]
THE BONNET FROM THE CLO[UDS]
THE BONNET FROM THE CLO[UDS]
The great Feat never attempted by any [illegible] PROFESSOR ANDERSON since the days of [illegible]
PROGRAMME OF THE WE[EK]
MONDAY, FEB. 10TH, LAST NIGHT BUT [illegible] First night of the VALEDICTORY PROGR[AMME] of the BONNET FROM THE CLO[UDS]
TUESDAY, FEB. 11TH—LAST NIGHT BUT [illegible] First night of the DOUBLE CLAIRVOY[ANCE]
WEDNESDAY, FEB 12TH, LAST NIGHT BUT [illegible] Benefit of the MISSES ANDERSON, with [illegible] emplifications of
Electro-Psycho-Physico-Amb[illegible] trous Prestidigitoreal Seco[nd] Sight.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13. Benefit of Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, Jr.—the M[illegible] OF THE ROPES.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.
THE PROFESSOR'S BENE[FIT]
Very Extraordinary Attra[ction]
SATURDAY, FEB. 15—THE FAREWELL [illegible]
On Monday, Feb. 17, PROFESSOR ANDER[SON] have the honor of appearing at McVICKER'S Th[eatre] in his great impersonation of
ROB ROY,
For which unparalleled preparations are in p[rogress]. ADMISSION THIS WEEK.
Reserved Front Seats, 50 cents. BODY OF [illegible] AND GALLERY, 25 CENTS. Box office [illegible] cure reserved seats daily from 10 till 1, and fro[m] [illegible] fe10-k829-[illegible]

SECOND COURSE OF [LEC]TURES by
PROF. O. S. FOWL[ER]
Commences
MONDAY EVENING, FEB'Y [illegible]
With
PHRENOLOG[Y]
THE TRUE SCIENCE OF THE MI[ND]
AT METROPOLITAN H[ALL]
Single Admission, Fifteen Ce[nts]
☞ Ladies admitted to this Lecture free.
PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS [illegible] the Sherman House daily.

G. MIRASOLE'S DAN[CING] ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance [illegible] Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Satu[rday] [illegible] rents only allowed as visitors. Assembly [illegible] day night for Scholars and Friends, and no [illegible] mitted except those introduced by scholars. [illegible] Box 1052.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A fine tw[o] [illegible] House on North Lasalle street, between [illegible] Maple streets, with eleven rooms, a good [illegible] and all of the modern improvements, and [illegible] ated. The Lot is 100x1[illegible] feet. For part[iculars] inquire of CHASE & MUNSON, Rooms 5 [illegible] Cormick's Buildings.

SCHOLARSHIP.—The adv[ertiser] wants to buy a Scholarship, in either of [illegible] mercial Colleges in this city, or will exchange [illegible] stating terms, "S. J.," Post Office Box 312.

FOR SALE—A fine five ye[ar old] Stallion. A very valuable and desirable [illegible] for raising stock, or for a Field Officer. Wi[ll be sold] reasonable. For particulars as to pedigree [illegible] dress "J. B.," care Post Office Box 463, Chi[cago]. fe5-k733-1w

FOR SALE—A two-story [illegible] and Barn, with lease of lot, and Furni[ture] [illegible] sired. House contains seven rooms, and is [illegible] located on South Side, within five minute[s] [illegible] Post Office. Lease expires in two and a ha[lf] [illegible] can probably be re-leased at that time. W[illegible] low to a cash purchaser. Address A. B. [illegible] through Post Office.

FOR SALE.—For sale fo[r] [illegible] or on time, 100 feet on Washington stree[t] [illegible] on Margaret street. Very desirable residen[ce] [illegible] Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 52 Clark street [illegible] Lake.

FOR SALE.—The two story [illegible] Dwelling House, No. 387 Wabash avenue [illegible] with Barn and the Lot. The House is new [illegible] contains twelve rooms, is well finished there[illegible] portion of the purchase money may remai[n] [illegible] For particulars inquire of J. A. WHITAKE[R] [illegible] South Water street.

CITY LOTS AND BLOCK[S]
SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.
One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks [illegible] in the Western, Southwestern and Souther[n] [illegible] this city, are offered at reduced prices by the [illegible] For particulars, terms, &c., inquire be[tween the] hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS [illegible] 88 Dearborn street, (up-stairs).

FOR SALE,
STEAM FLOURING MIL[L]
Said Mills are situated on a Railroad, abo[ut] five miles from Chicago, [illegible] within about [illegible] Station House. The Building is 30 by 40 fee[t] [illegible] with basement, engine room seperate, and [illegible] never-failing water in basement to supply eng[ine].
MACHINERY:
One fifteen horse power Engine, in good or[der] [illegible] boiler nearly new; two of Baxter's Portable [illegible] Mills, in perfect order, with fixtures; one of [illegible] Smut Mills; one Bolt and Fixtures; together [illegible] of the fixtures with said Mills. A clear [illegible] same to be given.
The above presents rare inducements to any [illegible] with small capital wishing to engage in a [illegible] Flouring Business. The Mill is now running [illegible] tom Mill, and doing a good business. [illegible] "CLARK" Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR S[ALE]
One of the best stands in the North Divis[ion] [illegible] cago. The fixtures are complete and elegant [illegible] good assortment of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, &[c.]
Suited to a city trade. The location is su[ch] [illegible] profitable business can very easily be done. [illegible] rare chance to any one wishing to engage in [illegible] drug business.
For particulars apply to LORD & SMITH, [illegible] street, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A front Cha[mber] suitable for man and wife, or two gentle[men]; [illegible] rooms for single gentlemen; also day board [illegible] at 36 Cass street, corner of Illinois.

BOARDING.—A pleasant [illegible] room to let with board, suitable for two gentlemen, at 289 Illinois street, near Rush street. fe8-k801-3t

BOARDING—Board and pl[easant] rooms for gentlemen and lady, or two sing[le] gentlemen. Also, day board, can be obtained at [illegible] Washington street.

BOARDING.—A pleasant su[ite] [illegible] a single room to rent with board, in a [illegible] family, at 142 Wabash avenue, between Mad[ison and] Monroe streets.

BOARDING.—A Front Ch[amber] suitable for man and wife, and rooms for [illegible] gentlemen, with day board, at [illegible] street, second house north of Madison street, [illegible] of State street.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms, single rooms can be obtained with Board [illegible] State street. Also, a few day boarders can be [accom]modated.

BOARDING.—Board and ple[asant] rooms to be had at reasonable rates at [illegible] HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth stree[ts] [illegible] boarders also received. T. A. JACKSON, Pro[p.] ja24-k530-1m

BOARDING.—Desirable [illegible] with board may now be had at 46 Va[n Buren] street, third door east of State street.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A Furnished [illegible] to rent in Judd's Buildings. Would [illegible] the Furniture. Will sell cheap for cash. [Parti]culars address Post Office Box 6085, or inquire [illegible] South Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second[-hand]
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melod[eons] wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad p[romptly] attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

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TO RENT.—PIANOS
MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for [illegible] at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap16'61-ly]

Personal.

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IF ANY YOUNG LADY DESIRES to correspond with an Officer now [at the] Seat of War in Virginia, and will confide [illegible] and confidence, desiring to relieve somew[hat the] monotony of Camp life, and add much to the [happi]ness of one who has gone forth in his count[ry's] cause, she will direct her letters in confidence [to] DROMORE," Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862.

☞ Our Springfield reporter states, what we have had hints of before, that a large number of the Egyptian members of the Convention are reported to be *Knights of the Golden Circle*, and members of Mutual Protection societies—both secession societies of the vilest and most dangerous kind. This is a thing that should engage the attention of the U. S. Marshal for the Southern District. If he can ascertain that there are such villains in the Convention, it is his duty to the Government to arrest them and convey them to Fort Lafayette. Loyal Illinois will tolerate no such characters on her soil, known to be such.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

The Chicago Board of Trade passed a resolution yesterday, endorsing the proposition to make Treasury Notes a legal tender, and directed the President of the Board to telegraph the action that had been taken to Senators Trumbull and Browning, which was done.

It is to be hoped that similar action will be taken without delay by other commercial bodies in the West, and that citizens will loose no time in writing or telegraphing to their Senators on the subject. If the Legislatures now in session would pass joint resolutions to the same effect, it would do good. Unless the people speak out, there is danger that the legal tender clause may be defeated in the Senate by the sharks and shavers who are ravenous for the opportunity to plunder the Government and fatten on the public calamity. A Treasury Note issue without the legal tender clause annexed will furnish the opportunity.

THE CONVENTION.

The report of Saturday's proceedings of the Convention at Springfield will be read with interest. Another proposed act of usurpation is mentioned. Hacker, President of the body, offered an ordinance, to take effect without ratification by the people, *guaranteeing slavery in Secessia.* It is cloaked under another name, but that is the tenor and effect of it.

Whether the proposed slavery-preserving ordinance is proper or improper, is not material to the question. This Convention has no authority to meddle with amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The Convention is not a Legislature—is not a law-making body—but merely a *committee* appointed by the people to draft proposed amendments to the organic law, which are non-operative and void until the people have given them vitality and binding effect by ratifying and adopting them by direct vote at the ballot box. Without this popular sanction they are not worth the ink consumed in writing them. And any attempt to make them so, is *treason against the sovereignty of the people.*

The Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, expressly says that amendments can be ratified only by *legislatures* of the States, or by *conventions* of the States, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The present Convention was not called by Congress for that or any other purpose. The proposed ratification, therefore, is in violation of the Constitution of the Nation and of the State, and is null and void. But it is another step in the process of the monstrous usurpation contemplated by the secessionists in the Convention.

GEN. STONE ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

Gen. Stone, the slave-catcher, has been broken in his command and sent to Fort Lafayette under arrest. He is charged with holding treasonable correspondence with the rebels.

As long ago as the latter part of December we received a printed letter from a well informed gentleman in Washington, stating in substance that testimony had been elicited by the Senate Committee on the Conduct of the War—B. F. Wade, Chairman—implicating Gen. Stone in treasonable doings. The writer placed us under injunctions of secrecy until the matter became public by his arrest, which would take place as soon as the Committee had obtained some other links to complete the chain of proof of his guilt.

The letter stated that Stone had given passes to certain persons to go through his lines to the rebel camp and return; that there was a wooded island in the river in front or in the vicinity of his quarters, which was a place of meeting between emissaries from the rebel lines and persons from his lines; and that in addition to letters and papers being conveyed to the enemy, it was believed that quinine, gun-caps and other articles highly important to the traitors, were taken to the island and passed into the hands of the enemy.

That Stone was constantly compelling his soldiers to catch and return loyal slaves to the secessionists, was shamefully notorious.

To such a degree did he carry on his infamous business, that Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts appealed to the Secretary of War to have a stop put to it so far as Massachusetts soldiers were concerned. Senator Sumner introduced a resolution in the Senate on the subject, and it will be recollected that Stone wrote him a scurrilous letter about it. But the measure of the villain's iniquity is now full, and he is incarcerated among parricides in a fortress.

Gen. Charles P. Stone, it grieves us to say, is a native of the noble and patriotic State of Massachusetts. He is a West Pointer, bitten by the rattle-snake of slavery, which corrupted his blood and destroyed his loyalty to his Government. He was born in Greenfield, Mass., where his mother and sisters still reside. He entered West Point in 1841, and upon his graduation, in 1845, was appointed assistant professor of ethics, in which he continued until the Mexican war. He served throughout that war, being brevetted first lieutenant at El Molino, and captain at Chepultepec. After the war he was employed as military engineer. He resigned his commission in 1856, and devoted himself to civil pursuits, we believe in the South. Being in Washington at the time of Sumter, he offered his services to the Government, and was assigned to the command of the District militia, then hastily organized. In June, when the new army regiments were made up, he was appointed colonel of the 14th infantry; and in August he was further promoted to a brigadiership, with the fifty-nine who were confirmed at the extra session. He has been constantly on the Potomac since April, commanding the division at the Chain Bridge and Edwards's Ferry, numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand men.

ACCIDENT UPON THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—The train upon the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad which left Galena on Sunday evening ran off the track about two miles and a half above that city. Two cars of [illegible], like their scriptural predecessors, ran down a steep bank into the river. The train was drawn by two locomotives, both of which, with three freight cars were thrown from the track. One engineer and one fireman were slightly injured.

FROM PADUCAH.—From a private dispatch received in this city, we learn that the Fifty-[illegible] regiment, Colonel Baldwin, which left Chicago on Saturday, went direct to Paducah.